Lincoln–Douglas Say 2

Jno R. Dunlap

Illinois State Democrat.

VOL. 1. SPRINGFIELD, SEPTEMBER 4, 1858. NO. 15.

Illinois State Democrat

ISSUED EVERY

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Platform of the National Democracy.

Resolutions passed at the Illinois State Convention of the National Democracy, held at Springfield, on June 9th, 1858.

WHEREAS, In the present position of vital political questions affecting the integrity of the Democratic party, and therefore the perpetuity of the American Union, and in view of the fact the existing differences have been brought about by men in high station, whose power for mischief has been conferred upon them by the too unreserved confidence of the Democracy, especially the Democracy of Illinois, it is the duty of every Democrat to declare explicitly his views and the principles of his action:

Therefore, we, the Representatives of the National Democracy of the State of Illinois, in Convention assembled, do hereby declare and resolve:

1st, That we adhere with unaltered and unalterable fidelity to the principles of the National Democratic party, as embodied in the platform laid down by the Cincinnati Convention of June, 1856, and in the National Democratic Convention of Illinois, of April 21st, 1858.

2d, That we regard the Democratic party as the only political organization of the country which, with safety to the cause of liberty, can be trusted with the exposition and administration of genuine Republican principles; and holding its unity without reference to the erratic diversions of ambitious and interested men, essential to the fulfillment of its mission, we will resist all efforts, from whatever quarter they may come, to modify or interpolate its faith.

3d, That the advancement of any man's political fortunes is an object entirely secondary to the preservation of the true Democratic faith, and we believe that the party can and will survive, not only the assaults of enemies, but also the failure of its aspiring men to reach the goal of their wishes.

4th, That the principles of non-intervention on the part of Congress, either directly or indirectly, in the formation of the domestic institutions of States or Territories, further than to ascertain that any Constitution presented is Republican in form, is the acknowledged doctrine of the Democratic party; and that any attempt by the federal authorities to go behind the record and inquire into the MANNER in which the people have chosen to form and regulate their own domestic institutions, would be a gross assumption of power, not given by the Constitution of the United States, nor sanctioned by Democratic principles.

5th, That this position is borne out by the uniform actions and declarations of the Democratic party, from the time of its organization to the present day; it having always resisted, as a fundamental principle of its faith, the concentration of powers in the central government, not clearly conferred by the charter of its own existence.

6th, That it has ever been the policy of the Democratic party, as of every lover of his country's peace and union, to exclude from the halls of Congress the dangerous and worse than fruitless agitation of the subject of slavery; and all who have contributed to keeping that question open, by seceding from the true principle of the Nebraska act, in opposing the admission of Kansas under a constitution legally framed, having proven false to the time-honored principles, policy and practice of the National Democracy.

7th, That we congratulate the country and the present National Administration upon the happy settlement of the Kansas question by the so-called English bill; and regarding that settlement as final, we embrace the opportunity thus happily afforded to invite and exhort all true Democrats to unite upon the basis of an approval of or acquiescence in that settlement.

8th, That we cannot but regret the ruinous course taken by the only Senator in Congress from the State of Illinois, who claims to be a Democrat; and decidedly condemn the over-weening conceit with which in his speech of December 9, 1857, he attempts to account for what he chose to consider the President's ignorance of the true principles upon which the principles of 1856 were decided, and we no less condemn the suspicious alacrity with which the same Senator sought, by arrogant denunciation, to ingratiate himself into the good opinion of the Democratic party of the North.

9th, That James Buchanan, our present able and patriotic Chief Magistrate, having been raised to that exalted position by the united voice of the Democratic party, winnowed by the blasts of fanatical and unscrupulous opposition, is the recognized head of the Democracy of the Union; that his administration since he has occupied the Presidential Chair, has been marked by firmness, consistency and dignity, which commend it to the unqualified support of every true Democrat.

10th, That our stand being on the Democratic platform, rallying around the true Democratic standard, we will not permit the villification so liberally heaped upon us by those who have deserted their colors to drive us from what we know to be the right, but are ready to accept the issue thus tendered and to abide the consequences.

11th, That we deem the principles and policy of the Black Republicans as utterly opposed to the spirit in which the Union was formed; and that, in the opinion of this Convention, the success of that party would be disastrous to the perpetuity of the Union.

12th, That the recent search of American vessels on the high seas, by the officers of British ships of war, meets with the condemnation of every patriot of the land; and we most heartily and cordially approve of the early and energetic action of the President of the United States to prevent such aggressions; that we have an abiding confidence in the high honor, experience and statesmanship of James Buchanan, who requires neither Senatorial or other promptings to conduct our foreign relations in a manner that shall secure the approbation of the American people and the respect of the world.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING AT MONTICELLO.

Hon. P. B. Shepherd Nominated for the Legislature.

SPEECHES AND GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Pursuant to a call made by the District Committee of the 30th Representative District, a Convention of the Democracy was held at Monticello on the 28th ult., to nominate a candidate for Representative in the General Assembly.

Delegates were present from Dewitt, Macon, Champaign and Piatt counties.—The Convention assembled at 11 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Lewis Roberts, Esq., of Dewitt, M. Willenberger, Esq., of Macon, was appointed President, and N. C. McComas, of Piatt, Secretary of the Convention.

The object of the Convention having been stated by the Chairman, on motion, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions.

During the absence of the committee, the Convention was ably addressed by Mr. Van Druver, of Dewitt.

The Committee reported resolutions strongly indorsing the Administration and condemning the disorganizing course of Mr. Douglas, which were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Robert proposed the name of Hon. P. B. Shepherd, of Macon, for candidate for Representative.

Mr. Summers proposed the name of Wm. N. Coler, Esq., of Champaign, (Douglas candidate.)

Mr. Coler, though he professed not to care "any more about Douglas than any other man," would not pledge himself, if elected, to vote against him, and, consequently,

Mr. Shepherd was almost unanimously nominated on the first ballot, and was then declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

On being introduced to the Convention, Mr. Shepherd made a very able and effective speech, pledging himself that, if elected, he would carry out the principles of the National Democratic party.

The Convention then adjourned till one o'clock, P. M.

When the delegates reassembled, together with a vast concourse of Democrats, (who were not delegates) from the counties mentioned, they were ably addressed by Henry S. Fitch and Jas. J. Neagle, Esqrs., of Chicago, Hon. P. B. Shepherd, of Macon, and others. The speeches of these gentlemen were most enthusiastically applauded, and the best feeling prevailed. The speaking continued until 11 o'clock in the evening.

The speech of Mr. Shepherd is said to have been a particularly happy effort. He is a Kentuckian and speaks after the manner of Kentucky orators. He will make a most effective canvass in that Distric. Mr. S. was formerly a member of the Kentucky legislature.

A certain Gus. Smith, a leading Know Nothing, who was there to convert what stray K. N.'s there might be in the crowd of Douglas men, made a few remarks in which he said that Douglas was a better Know Nothing than Lincoln or the Democrats.

Mr. Shepherd replied to him in a manner that was far more pleasant to the audience than to Mr. Smith.

Wm. N. Coler, the Douglas candidate for the legislature was on hand and manifested much sadness and anxiety in consequence of the unanimous demonstration against him and his idol. It is believed he will withdraw from the fight, which is getting far too hot for him. Shepherd is after him and he fears such an antagonist.

There were some 2,000 Democrats present. When Douglas was in Monticello, about 1,500 persons were present, of whom two-thirds were Black Republicans. He will not have a friend elected to the Legislature from the Champaign District. The Buchanan Democrats are strong there and getting more numerous every day, as, in fact, they are all over the State.

"The Fate of Mr. Douglas--The War is Inevitable, and Let it Come."

It must now be apparent to every one who reflects upon the matter, that Mr. Douglas and his adherents have determined to persist in their mad attempt to nullify a decision of the Democracy of the whole country made through the representatives of the party in Congress,—to carry out their insane endeavor to override the authority and defy the discipline of the party and set the organization in a single state in open rebellion against the democracy of the Union. It is true that honied words are just now very plenty; that every Douglas man you meet is anxiously endeavoring to explain away the meaning of their anti-Lecompton Platform, and the insulting denunciations contained in Mr. Douglas' printed speeches, but at the same time every honorable proposition for uniting the party is spurned, Democrats are driven out of conventions by anti-democratic tests, platforms are mutilated by Douglasisms, Douglas men are nominated for every office, and then forsooth these followers of the Great Disaffected with the coolest impudence beseech National Democrats to HARMONIZE! which simply means to submit to all the indignities which have been heaped upon them, to all the violations of Democratic law which have been committed, and support Douglas conventions, Douglas delegates, Douglas candidates, and Douglas in every contingency. The new Douglas paper here declares that anti-Lecomptonism shall not be a test, etc., and half the Douglas men you meet echo the cry. Yet they have made it a test, as a test it still stands, and there is no proposition to withdraw it.

The April Douglas State Convention made anti-Lecomptonism the soul and body of the platform they adopted, and no one can vote for Fonday and French, its nominees, without denouncing and repudiating the authority, decision and course of the Democracy of every other State in the Union. The Douglas County Conventions have done the same thing. They know no other Democracy than Douglas and anti-Lecomptonism, the delegates they appoint and the candidates they nominate must all swear allegiance to Douglas and anti-Lecomptonism. Nothing else is required.

A National Democrat can no more sit in their meetings than he can in a regular Republican convention, and yet they beseech us to regard anti-Lecomptonism as a defunct issue, and unite in supporting nullification platforms and candidates pledged to uphold rebellion against the party.

There is one way to unite the Democracy of Illinois and only one. That is to withdraw every anti-Lecompton platform, resolution and candidate, abandon this crusade against the Democracy of the country, and unite on the platforms as they were, in support of every measure and man upheld by the judgment of the superior democratic tribunals as expressed through the majority of their members. Mr. Douglas has come into the sovereign state of Illinois with a curse in his mouth and a whip in his hand to browbeat and drive the faithful National Democrats of this State to repudiate their ancient faith and their lawful leaders, and fall down before the golden calf of Douglasism. HE WILL FAIL! Let no one be deceived. The National Democracy of Illinois have been slow to anger, but they have not been asleep. They have waited till Mr. Douglas and his followers have added insult to injury,—till they have again and again avowed their piratical designs, but they have lost nothing by their delay. Already the democratic masses of Illinois begin to turn with loathing from the arrogant and shameful course pursued by Mr. Douglas and his friends. The organization of the National Democracy will be perfected throughout the State, and full tickets nominated soon enough to sweep Douglasism from the field. Champions of Democracy, able and fearless enough to hold this king of political traitors up to the indignation and scorn of the country, will be upon the stump soon enough to accomplish their work before November. Mr. Douglas has hired a few newspapers to say that he is a great statesman, and that his speeches are great orations. We ask those who really seem to think that Mr. Douglas is "the greatest of living men," to compare his best efforts since he commenced his warfare on the Democratic party, with any first class speech of any of the great statesmen of our country who are now "in the clear upper sky. They will find that there was a time when coarse personal slang, and wretched pettifogging misrepresentations, were not thought becoming in a Senator of the United States. The Republican party will have something more than Douglasism to fight before this campaign is over. Mr. Lincoln will have something to do besides repelling the personal vituperations of Mr. Douglas, before the election comes on. Let it be also understood that the tried and true democrats of Illinois are making this fight on their own responsibility. They thank the Democracy of the other States, and the National Administration for their countenance and support, but they are able to carry through this war alone. MR. DOUGLAS IS DOOMED.—*Peoria Union.*

Imperial Oratory.

The following is the speech of Napoleon III. on board the Bretagne, at Cherbourg, in the presence of Queen Victoria. The Emperor, in proposing the health of his guest, said:

"I drink to the health of the Queen of England, to that of the Prince who shares her throne, and to that of the royal family. In proposing this toast in their presence, on board the French admiral's vessel, in the port of Cherbourg, I am happy to show the feeling which I entertain towards them. Indeed, facts speak for themselves, and prove that the hostile passions excited by some unfortunate incidents have not in any way changed either the friendship between the two crowns, or the desire of the people to remain in peace. I have, therefore, the strongest hope that, if any attempt should be made to revive the rancors and passions of a bygone age, the attempt would be as completely crushed by the good sense of the two peoples as the waves are now broken by that breakwater which, at this moment, protects the fleets of the two empires."

Prince Albert, at the request of his wife, made the following reply:

"Sire: The Queen desires me to assure your Majesty that she deeply feels this new proof of your friendship which you have given her by the toast you have just proposed, and by pronouncing words which she will never forget. Your Majesty is well aware of her friendly sentiments towards yourself and the Empress, and I need not remind you of them. You also know that a good understanding between the two countries is the constant object of her desires, as it is of your own. The Queen is, therefore, doubly happy at the opportunity which presents itself, by her presence here on this occasion, to join with you, Sire, in endeavoring to strengthen, as much as possible, the bonds of union between the two nations. This friendship rests on the basis of their mutual prosperity, and the blessing of Heaven will not fail to attend it. The Queen proposes the health of the Emperor and Empress."

Two days later, after the English visitors had returned home, the Emperor witnessed the inauguration of the statue of Napoleon I., and expressed himself in the following words:

"It seems (he said) to be a part of my destiny to accomplish, by peace, the great designs of the Emperor, conceived by him during war. His principles obtain their triumph at the present day by the force of reason. It is thus, for instance, that the question of the freedom of the seas has in our time been solved. Posterity, indeed, will always be found to realize the ideas of a great man. But, while we refer these great results to the design of Napoleon I., we must also do justice to the efforts which had been made by preceding governments, not only by that of Louis XVI., but as far back as Louis XIV. The present Government, relying on the support of the will of the great masses of the nation, does not wage war except when it is forced to defend the national honor and the great interests of the people. Let us continue in this course without distraction; let us continue to develop in peace the resources of our country; let us invite foreigners to visit us as friends, and not as rivals; and let us show that France is a nation in which confidence and unity reign, and that maintaining such internal union as resists all the passionate impulses of the day, she abides mistress of herself, obedient only to the dictates of honor and reason."

The Yankee and the Greased Pole.

Ezekiel Philpot, from the head waters of the Penobscot River in Maine, arrived one day in Boston, with a load of "applesass," drawn by his old mare Dobbin. In due season the "sass" was disposed of to good advantage, and, with seventy-five dollars in his pocket, Zeke began to look around to see the sights.

"Hello!" exclaimed Zeke, as he stopped one morning before a blazing placard which adorned one of the brick walls in Flag Alley; "wat'n tarnation's that? A Golden Ladder—a Road to Fortune—oh, fortin', that's it—a road to fortin'."

Zeke went on to decipher the reading beneath, and gradually he gained the intelligence that on Beck Bay, below the Common, there was to be a pole twenty feet high raised, on the top of which the proprietor would place a prize of two hundred dollars, to be obtained by any one who could obtain it. Chances $3.

"Well, tew hundred dollars is some punkins," soliloquized Zeke. "I've clum some pooty skinny trees in my day. I'll gist walk into that follow's tew hundred, rot me if I don't."

With this feeling of cupidity, Zeke started for the scene of action, and as he was jumping around, he knocked down a dozen apple women, before he remembered his entire ignorance of where Beck Bay might be, and when this information was gained, he appeared to remember that the "old mare" hadn't been seen to.

Zeke was economical in his horsekeeping. He hired a single stall in a small shed near the Providence Depot, bought his own hay, and took care of his own animal. Thither he hastened his steps, and having fed and watered his beast, he took from his wagon an old wool card, and raked down the mare in the most approved manner. To be sure, the steel moved a little more harshly over the horse than usual, but then Zeke was in a hurry, for that two hundred was in his eye.

At length, by dint of much inquiry, Zeke found his way to the spot, where the people had already began to collect around the "Golden Ladder."

"Hallow!" exclaimed Zeke, as he came up, "whar's the chap what keeps this 'ere pole?"

"I am the man," answered a burly fellow, with a red nose and pimpled chin, who occupied a chair near the pole; "want to try a chance? Walk up, gentlemen—walk up—only three dollars! Who wants the two hundred?"

"Hold on, old feller," interrupted Zeke; "dew yer mean to say as heow there's tew hundred dollars in that 'ar bag up at the top of that pole?"

"Certainly!"

"An' if I can git it, it's mine?"

"You can have a chance for three dollars."

"'Zactly—wall, there's yer three dollars, and neow here's what goes for the whole lot!"

Zeke divested himself of his coat, rolled up his shirt sleeves, and, giving a powerful leap, grasped the pole about ten feet from the ground. A single second—not longer—he staid there, and then slipped back to terra firma. Zeke looked at his hands, and then down upon his striped trousers; then he looked at his hands again, and raising them to his nose, while a deep, long smell seemed to set his doubts and queries at rest, he exclaimed:

"The deuce! Hog's fat, by thunder!"

A broad laugh from the crowd soon brought Zeke to his senses, and convinced him that he had been sold. But ere he could find his tongue again, an old salt, about "three sheets in the wind," paid for his chance, and essayed to climb the pole. The sailor hugged half way up, and then he slid. The crowd laughed again. Zeke, after waiting a moment in a sort of "brown study," quietly slipped away, remarking to the red nosed man "he was going to get three dollars more, and he would be darned if he didn't try it again."

In an hour Zeke was again upon the ground.

"Now, old feller," said he to the man who took the entrance money, "I want to try that 'ere thing wunst more, an' I want yew to understand 'at I shall jist take off my shows this time."

"Got nothing in your stockings?" suggested the red nosed man.

"Nothing but my feet," returned Zeke, as he planted thirteen inches of flesh and bone into the lap of the querist.

Zeke paid his three dollars, and minus coat, vest, and "shews," he crept up from the ground. He hugged like a blood sucker to the greased pole, and by degrees neared the top. His hand was within a foot of the bag of dollars, and he stopped to get his breath. One more lift, and then another, and the prize was within his grasp. Zeke slid to the earth with two hundred dollars!

"Thar! I know'd I could do it; I hain't clum spruces and white maples all my days for nothin'! Good by, folks, and ef enny of yeou ever cum deown East, jist guv us a call!"

Zeke left the crowd in wonder, and made the best of his way to the stable. He shut the door of the shed, and then pulling up his trowsers, he untied from the inside of each knee, one half of the steel toothed leather of his old horse-card!

"Wall, old Dobbin," said Zeke, patting the mare affectionately on the back, while he held the pieces of card leather in his hand, the scattering teeth of which had been filed sharp, "I rather guess I ken afford to buy yeou a new keard neow!"

The Injury and the Insult--The Douglas Convention, and the Reason Why.

At the first township and and county meeting and conventions called for the present year, the Douglas men being in the majority, made Douglas and anti-Lecomptonism a test, and denounced the President and his supporters in Congress as guilty of attempting to perpetrate a monstrous fraud in their endeavor to secure the acceptance of the Lecompton constitution. Of course all those who preferred the welfare of the party and good of the country, to the gratification of the whims of Mr. Douglas, felt bound by the decision of the majority of Democrats in Congress to regard this endeavor to uphold anti-Lecomptonism as a treasonable attempt to nullify a decision of the party through its chosen representatives at the national capitol, bound to withdraw from the rebellious bodies, and to organize anew for the transaction of business. In this way the Democratic party in this city and county was divided—two setts of committees appointed, and two organizations effected. The Douglas men have, in every instance, been the aggressors; the National Democrats have, in every case, acted on the defensive. We think we may safely say that the great body of Douglas men here have, in a private capacity, since acknowledged that they were in the wrong and have protested against the very tests with which they break up the conventions to which we have alluded. Yet, they have made no public movement toward a reconciliation—no public attempt to redress the wrongs they have committed—no public offer to renounce the heresies they have tried to compel us to receive. But, on the other hand, their Douglas committees call Douglas meetings, Douglas conventions holden, Douglas delegates are elected, Douglas candidates nominated. The National Democrats have no more to do with their conventions than with a regular original, pure republican caucus. Yet, these fine gentlemen, who evidently have no other god before them than S. A. Douglas, having passed some stupid resolutions, in which the bitter, venomous pill of Anti-Lecompton nullification is all retained, but very neatly sugared over, have the impudent assurance to beseech National Democrats to support candidates, in whose election they have had no vote or voice.

Since they have acknowled that they were wrong in introducing their anti-Lecompton test, why did not these Douglas men ask the National Democrat township and county committees, at least unite with them in calling the conventions? Why was every prominent National Democrat proscribed throughout their entire proceedings? We can tell the Democrats of Peoria the reason WHY. It was because Mr. Douglas and his adherents have determined to crush out the Democratic party in Illinois. Because they have determined to establish in this State a political despotism in which the will of Stephen A. Douglas shall be only law. He would gladly have gone over to the Republicans last winter, but the Republican leaders in Illinois knew him too well, and they swore that he should never enter their ranks except as a private. This is the reason why the plans of Seward and Douglas, for making the little giant the leader of the Republican party in the Northwest, failed. Mr. Douglas has twice tried to get the nomination of the Democracy for the Presidency. He was unsuccessful, and his love for the Democracy—if that affection ever warmed his heart—has changed to hate of the party and its leaders; and now he remains "WITHIN the Democratic organization" for one purpose only—REVENGE. We give the Democracy of Illinois a timely warning. Let them be on their guard. They will see before the election of 1860 how the welfare of Illinois, the Union and the party, is regarded by Stephen Arnold Douglas.—*Peoria Union.*

A NEW REMEDY.—A German who resides in Millcreek township, while recently suffering from a pulmonary attack, sent for a physician who resides on College Hill. In a short time the doctor called on him, prescribed two bottles of cod liver oil, and receiving his fee of $8, was told by the German, who disliked the size of the bill, that he need not come again. The German, who, by the by, had not heard the doctor's prescription very well, supposed he could get the oil and treat himself. The doctor saw no more of his patient for some time, but one day, riding past the residence of the German, he was pleased to see him out in the garden digging lustily. The case seemed such a proof of the virtues of the cod liver oil, that he stopped to make more particular inquiries about it.

"You seem to be getting very well," said he, addressing the German.

"Yaw, I ish well," responded the former sick man.

"You took as much oil as I told you?" queried the doctor.

"Oh, yaw, I have used more as four gallons of de dog liver oil."

"The what?" said the astonished doctor.

"De dog liver oil dat you say I shall take! I have killed most every fat little dog I could catch, and de dog liver oil have cure me! It ish great medicine, dat dog liver oil!"

The doctor had nothing to say, but rode quickly away, and noted in his memorandum book that consumption might be as readily cured with dog liver as cod liver oil.

MAIL ROUTE FROM MEMPHIS TO THE PACIFIC.—It will be seen from the following, which is taken from the Fort Smith *Herald* of the 14th inst., that this great mail and passenger line will soon go into operation. We believe the first proximo is the time fixed for its commencement:

The operations of this company are progressing with the speed characteristic of the gentlemen who are at the head of it. Captain Giles Hanley, with twenty-five men, eight coaches, and forty mules, arrived in our city on the 8th inst., bound for El Paso. Captain H. left here on the 12th with about 30 men, eight coaches with teams, and a considerable number of extra mules. There has been a large number of mules and horses sent on to Fort Belknap to supply Messrs. Bates & Glover's portion of the line. In fact there is no longer any doubt in the minds of even its worst enemies, that this line will be put in operation within the time specified.

DIFFERENCE IN TIME.—When it is 12 o'clock at New York, it is—

At Boston, 12 minutes past 12.
At Portland, Me., 16 minutes past 12.
At Philadelphia, Pa., 55 minutes past 11.
At Baltimore, Md., 50 minutes past 11.
At Richmond, Va., 46 minutes past 11.
At Buffalo, N. Y., 40 minutes past 11.
At Charleston, S. C., 36 minutes past 11.
At Pittsburg, Pa., 34 minutes past 11.
At Wheeling, Va., 31 minutes past 11.
At Cleveland, Ohio, 30 minutes past 11.
At Augusta, Ga., 30 minutes past 11.
At Detroit, Mich., 24 minutes past 11.
At Columbus, Ohio, 24 minutes past 11.
At Cincinnati, Ohio, 20 minutes past 11.
At Indianapolis, Ind., 14 minutes past 11.
At Louisville, Ky., 15 minutes past 11.
At Chicago, Ill., 6 minutes past 11.
At New Orleans, La., 55 minutes past 10.
At St. Louis, Mo., 55 minutes past 10.
At St. Paul, Min., 41 minutes past 10.

GOOD FOR SOMETHING AFTER ALL.—Having an abiding faith in the axiom that nothing was created in vain, we have long sought for some apology for the existence of those wretched little creatures known as poodle dogs, and at last we have found out their use. A lady who kept one of the curly abominations, recently lost her pet and called upon a policeman to find it. The next day the officer came with the dog, which was very wet and dirty. The lady was overjoyed, and asked forty silly questions, and among others:

"Where did you find the dear baby?"

"Why, marm," replied the officer, "a big nigger up in Sullivan street had him tied to a pole, and was washing windows with him."

SUCH A LOVE OF A BONNET.—The fall fashions for bonnets, as stated by the Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, provide artificial fruits as a substitute for flowers. The latter will pass entirely out of use. Instead of roses johnny-jumpups, and daffy-down dillies, the bonnets of our belles will be graced with clusters of artificial currants, or grapes, cherries and other fruits, done in glass, of the least possible thickness. The new bonnet is a unique affair, and resembles a cabbage leaf, trimmed with tomatoes. The price is cheap, only thirty dollars.

The Newbern *Era*, in giving the returns for governor, contends that Craven is the banner county in North Carolina, and gives the following cogent reasons for the distinction:

"Judge Ellis has done remarkably well throughout the State, but Craven is the banner county. She gives him two hundred majority *and a wife.*"

ARREST OF THE PITTSBURG MURDERER.—Christian Jakobi, who murdered his wife at Pittsburg, Pa., on the 7th of July, and escaped from the officers at Blue Island, in this State, about the middle of the same month, was re-arrested by Marshal Rehm, of this city, at Danville, Ill., Friday morning, and brought to the city the same night and lodged in jail.

The Marshal has had his plans laid for the arrest of Jakobi ever since his escape. A few days since he received information that he was in the vicinity of Indianapolis. On proceeding that city, it was found that he had gone to Lafayette, and at the latter city it was ascertained that he was in Danville, Ill., at work on the Great Western railroad. He boarded at an out of the way place, to which it was difficult to gain access. The marshal dressed a German in very ordinary laborer's attire, and sent him there to engage board and work, with instructions to watch Jakobi, and, if found, not to allow him to get out of his sight; the German was successful in engaging board and work, but the object of search had gone to work on the railroad. But he returned about ten o'clock in the morning, with the intention of leaving town, having, as he afterwards stated, remained as long in Danville as safety would permit. The German kept close to him, and when he saw Marshal Rehm appear, seized him. A severe tussel ensued, but the marshal bore off his prize.—*Chicago Democrat.*

THE DEMOCRACY IN LAKE COUNTY.—The democracy of Lake county held a County Convention at Libertyville on Saturday.—There was a strong rivalry between the Buchanan and Douglas men, to get the control of the Convention. The result was that the Buchanan men got forty-three of the delegates and Douglas only *one!* The Convention adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved,* That we highly approve of the administration of James Buchanan, and that we have unabated confidence in his ability, statesmanship and strict adherence to the principles of the Democratic party as expressed in its various National Conventions."

The following Candidates for County Officers, [all strong Buchanan men,] were nominated: For Representative, Clark Gale; for Sheriff, John H. Elliott; for Coroner, Ezra H. Newcomb.

HOW THE GIRLS MAY BRUSH UP THEIR SLIPPERS.—A lady correspondent of one of our exchanges says:—"When your slippers and buskins begin to be white at the tip of the toe, we can recommend a 'blacking,' discovered by our own necessities and misfortunes as 'a careless boarding school girl.' Take three parts of the white of an egg, and one from the ink bottle. Put it on with a bit of sponge. Ordinary blacking would, of course, ruin kid or morocco."

Jim Porter, the Kentucky Giant, has come over to the Democracy. The Louisville *Courier*, of Tuesday, says:

"Under the lead of that gallant old line Whig, Jim Porter, the Democracy of Portland covered itself with immortal honor yesterday. Portland, heretofore against us, has wheeled into the Democratic line. Hurrah for Portland, and hurrah for Jim Porter, the great Kentuckian."

It is related of Thomas F. Marshall that a judge having fined him thirty dollars for contempt of court, he rose and asked the judge to lend him the money, as he hadn't it, and there was no friend present to whom he could so well apply as to his honor. This was a stumper. The judge looked at Tom, and then at the clerk, and finally said:

"Clerk, remit Mr. Marshall's fine. The State is better able to lose thirty dollars than I am!"

The New York *Express* says, that the excitement which the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable has occasioned, has created a new set of imposters—mock sailors—who pretend to belong to the Niagara, and who invade offices, saloons and bar rooms with grossly bad imitations of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, five or six inches in length, which they offer for sale at prices varying from fifty cents to a dollar.

"May I leave a few tracts?" asked a missionary of an elderly lady, who responded to his knock.

"Leave some tracks? Certainly you may," said she, looking at him most benignly over her specs; "leave them with the heel towards the house, if you please!"

A fast Irishman in time of a revival joined the church, but was found sinning grevionsly not long afterwards.

"Didn't you join the Methodists?" inquired a piously disposed person.

"Faith an' I did jine for six months, and behaved so well they let me off with three months."

We lately heard of a housemaid, who, about to leave a family rather unexpectedly, and urged to give a reason for it, simply said: "I can't stay, the young ladies speak such bad grammar."

Capt. Benj Smead, a practical printer, who has been connected with the press for upwards of sixty years—fifty of which were spent as an editor and publisher of a newspaper—died at Bath, Steuben county, New York, on Sunday last, aged eighty-three years.

A physician of Lafayette, Ind., has had fires in his office and residence for a number of these cool mornings and evenings, because "fuel is cheaper than quinine." Sensible reason.

TWO LEFT.—Of the forty-eight Senators who took their seats in the Eighteenth Congress, in 1823, but two survive, viz: Martin Van Buren, of New York, and John Branch, of North Carolina. Both these gentlemen, it will be remembered, were members of Gen. Jackson's Cabinet.

A writer gives the following advice to wives: "Should you find it necessary, as many of you undoubtedly will, to chastise your husband, you will perform this affectionate duty with the soft end of the broom, not with the handle."

BY TELEGRAPH.

Interesting from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug 30.

Com. Steward is now in this city, his advice having been required by the Administration in regard to the Paraguay expedition.

The Washington correspondent of the Herald states that Hon. Wm. L. Yancy, of Va., has written for publication a letter, in which he charges Mr. Pryor, editor of the Richmond South, with having betrayed the Souther Disunion party, and violating certain conditions with regard to the proposed disunion movement. It appears a Disunion Leage was formed, of which Mr. Pryor was a member. The understanding was that the League should appoint a Commissioner to negotiate certain arrangements with England, in the way of a protectorate, free trade, etc., and after perfecting their arrangements, disunion was immediately to follow. The part assigned in the programme to Mr. Pryor was to make at first a hypocritical show of preference for the North, and after a little dodging, to carry Virginia in favor of the disunion programme.

From Europe.

New York, Aug. 31.

By the arrival at this port of the steamships Borussia and North Star, both via Southampton, on the 18th inst., we have London advices of the evening of that date, but there are scarcely any items to add to those which have already been received.

A great excitement has been created in Sardinia by the assassination in Switzerland of one Casmiro Parodi, a man who was implicated in the insurrection last summer at Genoa, but who subsequently turned King's evidence. He is believed to have been killed by an agent of the Mazzinian faction, who had tracked him to his retreat in Lacarno. Parodi was about to emigrate to America.

Mazzini has issued another characteristic proclamation to his followers.

From Charleston and Havana.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 30.

The official report of the deaths for the week ending yesterday, include thirty-six from yellow fever.

The cargo of Africans from the Echo, have been landed at Fort Pinkney, and placed in charge of the U. S. Marshal. The whole affair has created much excitement here.

The steamship Cahawba has arrived from Havana and Key West with dates to the 25th.

The U. S brig of war Dolphin had sailed from Key West for Boston with the supposed Captain of the brig Echo at Havana.

Sugars were active at a considerable advance. Molasses 4 to 5 reals.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, Aug. 30.

The Chamber of Commerce this morning adopted a resolution, that the Chamber of Commerce be closed, and recommend a general suspension of business on Monday next, the 6th of September, for the purpose of celebrating the opening of the Agricultural Mercantile Fair, and also the successful completion of the Atlantic Telegraph.

Mr. Butterfield, one of the overland California mail contractors, has arrived at this city, for the purpose of completing arrangements for putting the contract in operation by Sept. 15th.

The Indians of Washington Territory.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.

Gov. McMullen, of Washington Territory, has arrived here. He represents that when he left the Territory a month ago, the Indians of the Cascade Mountains were disposed to be friendly, but fears were entertained that they might be influenced by those residing east of the mountains, who defeated Colonel Steptoe. A vigorous campaign against them and severe chastisement will, however, probably have an an effect in producing a general peace among the savages, who must sensibly feel the power of the Government. He says the Indians from the British and Russian possessions, who are extremely formidable and shrewd, are in the habit of plundering and killing the settlers in the most exposed portions of the Territory.

Via St. Louis, Aug. 27.

Considerable excitement exists in Lawrence and Kansas City, in consequence of recent arrivals from the gold regions of Pike Peak, confirming the existence of ore in abundance in that vicinity.

The company which went from Lawrence in June last had met with good success. The gold found is similar to that of Frazer River and California.

Mr. Richards arrived at Kansas City on the 28th, and reports that with very limited prospecting satisfactory results were obtained. Two men with inferior implements washed out $600 in one week, in a small stream, fifty miles from Pike's Peak.

A second Frazer River excitement is apprehended.

Special Session of the Nebraska Legislature.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 27.

[By U. S. Express to Boonville, Aug. 29.]

Gov. Richardson, of Nebraska, has called a special session of the Legislature to convene on the 21st of September, for the purpose of remodelling the laws of Nebraska Territory, many of which, he alleges, conflict with each other, and do not afford security to life and property.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.

All excitement in anticipation of the great jubilee to morrow. Everybody is preparing to honor the day. The buildings on all the principal avenues are already in readiness for illumination—banners, flags, and mottoes are everywhere displayed, and everything indicates that the display will be by far the most magnificent witnessed in this city.

One reason why the world is not reformed is, because every man is bent on reforming others, and never thinks of reforming himself.

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A GAME THAT TWO COULD PLAY AT.—Several days ago a well dressed scamp got upn the cars at Chattanooga, and by some means escaped the vigilance of the conductor until he reached Huntsville. Here conductors changed, and Mr. Fowler took charge of the train, and in making his first round to collect tickets, between Madison and Huntsville, he found the door of one the private saloons fastened. The brakeman assured him that there was a man in the saloon, and without suspecting foul play, he told the brakeman to point out the man to him when he came out, so that he might collect his ticket. Fowler had no sooner made his round than out came the gentleman, thinking all was safe. When he took his seat in the car, he removed his hat from his head, and put it under his seat. When called upon for his ticket, he remarked that while in the saloon, he poked his head out of the window to breath fresh air, and was so unfortunate as to lose his hat, with the ticket in his band, and he could not think of paying twice. The conductor told him he regretted the circumstance very much, but as it was one which the railroad company was not to blame, he would be compelled to make him pay a second time, or else make him leave the train at Madison station. The scamp was indignant. Fowler remonstrated in his usual polite but firm way, until the station was reached, when he informed him that he was at the end of his rope, and leave the cars he must. Finding there was no backing down, he reached under his seat, drew out his hat, and started to leave the cars, when Fowler told him he would have to exercise his duty as conductor again—and that the fact of his having lost his own, did not entitle him to take a fellow traveler's hat—for the company would be responsible. Whereupon he took charge of the hat, and shoved the *gentlemen* off the cars.—*Huntsville* (*Ala.*) *Democrat.*

MRS PARTINGTON AND THE TELEGRAPH.—The line is down! shouted Ike as he swung open the front door, Mrs. Partington, thinking he meant the clothes line in the back yard, darted to the window, but everything was right. The nightcaps swung to and fro by their strings, the dresses waved their long arms in the winds, and Ike's galligaskins, inflated by the breeze, seemed struggling to be free. "You should not tell such wrong stories, dear," said she, "when there is no occasion for it; the line is not down." "I mean the Atlantic Telegraph line" said he, with a face expressive of the joy of both hemispheres, "and Queen Victoria is going to send it to President Buchanan." "She is, is she?" said the old lady, "well that is very kind in her I wonder if she will prepay the postage before-hand in advance." "It isn't a letter," cried Ike, "it is a cable under water from one country to the other, over which messages can be sent." "I don't believe it can be done," said she, "for how can the messages come without being satiated with the water.?" "I guess they'll be wrapped up in gutta percha," replied Ike. "May be so," but it would be a great deal safer to send 'em by the steamer, for what if they should be stuck by the way?" She pondered on it, and did not see that Ike had tied her ball of yarn to the tongue of the bell, and was even then, in a romantic position, preparing to send messages of mischief, that would send her running to the door to see who was ringing.

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.—How touching the tribute of the Hon. T. H. Benton, to his mother's influence:—

"My mother asked me never to use tobacco, and I have never touched it from that time to the present day; she asked me not to game, and I never gamed, and I cannot tell who is loosing in games that can be played. She admonished me, too against hard drinking; and whatever capacity for endurance I may have at present, and whatever usefulness I may attain in life, I attribute to having complied with her pious and correct wishes. When I was seven years of age, she asked me not to drink, and then I made resolution of total abstinence, at a time when I was sole constituent member of my own body, and that I have adhered to it through all time, I owe to my mother."

We clip the following from the Franklin *Telegraph*, published in 1841. It will be seen that her Majesty has kept her word.

HER MAJESTY'S CONFIDENCE IN PRINCE ALBERT.—During the first interview that Prince Albert had with the Queen immediately after Her Majesty's *acouchment*, his Royal Highness, with great delicacy of feeling, expressed a fear lest the nation might experience some disappointment when it should become known that the Royal Infant was not a Prince. Her Majesty notwithstanding the necessary exhaustion under which she must have labored, replied, with great *naviete*, never mind, Albert the next shall be a boy!"

A CHALLENGE TO CAPT. TRAVIS.—Captain John Travis has been challenged, not to fight a duel but to shoot a match for a wager of from $500 to $1,000. The challenger is Mr. Charles T. Hughes, of Pittsburg, who proposes to shoot twenty shots each at forty paces distances, Captain Travis to shoot at "the word" viz: "Fire! One! Two! Three!" according to the standard and recognized rules, and Mr. Hughes to shoot at will. Mr. Hughes wishes to have the shooting take place in Pittsburgh if the challenge is accepted. The match would be an interesting one if it could be made up.

OF eighty-five Democrats in Westfield township Bureau County, only five are for Douglas and these, it is believed, will come back to the Democracy before election. Excepting three townships, in which there is but a small Democratic vote. the rest of that county stands about like Westfield .the Douglas ticket will not receive over two hundred votes in that county.

ESCAPE OF JOHN C. BISHOP.—We learn on good authority that this man recently arrested at Alden, Iowa, on the charge of forging land titles and other frauds, at Osage, escaped from his custodians when near Osage, and is again at large. His keepers stopped at a tavern to light segars, and while in, he sprang out of the wagon and made off.

A numerous tribe of Gipsies are now encamped near Buffalo, and are being visited by large numbers of the curious in that city. They say they are from Cornwall and Lancashire, England, and that they are wating for a large detachment some 300—of the tribe, to join them from the "old country."

An able Judge of the Interior was once obliged to deliver the following charge to the jury:

"Gentlemen of the jury, in this case the council on both sides are unintelligible; the witnesses on both sides are incredible, and the plaintiff and defendant are both such bad characters, that to me it is indifferent which way you give your verdict."

Illinois State Democrat.

"NOT BOUND TO SWEAR ACCORDING TO THE DICTATE OF ANY MASTER."—*Jackson.*

SATURDAY : : SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1858

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR STATE TREASURER

JOHN DOUGHERTY,

Of Union County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

JOHN REYNOLDS,

Of St. Clair County.

☞ All communications must be signed by the real name of the author, which will never be revealed without his consent.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—*We wish it distinctly understood that there is no one interested in the* "State Democrat" *but ourself. We alone are responsible for every word that appears in it. And we wish it farther understood that we speak our own sentiments, and that we speak them fearlessly, and boldly whether the Douglasites are pleased thereby or not.* J. J. CLARKSON.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of A. McWILLIAMS, late District Attorney, as a candidate for Congress, in the 6th District, subject to the decision of a Convention of the National Democratic party, to be hereafter held.

☞ We are authorized to announce the names of Doct N. WRIGHT and S. G. NESBITT as candidates for the Legislature. subject to the decision of a Convention of the National Democratic party, to be hereafter held.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of MORRISS LINDSAY as a candidate for Sheriff of Sangamon county, subject to the decision of a Convention of the National Democratic party, to be hereafter held.

THE SELF-PLACED NAG ON THE TRACK.

Douglas and Lincoln are entertaining their audiences in various parts of the State and their clownish performances, are equal to a circus. They make the people laugh with their ridiculous girations and ludicrous exhibitions. Such lofty tumblings in argument and doctrine, have probably never before been witnessed in any political canvass. They turn some of the most extraordinary somersets, and perform feats that beat the arts of the magicians out of sight. One day Lincoln stands on this platform, and the next day on that, but is never off from his party's platform. One day Douglas defines his position to be *so*—the next day *thus*—and on the day following, something else; but is as often off his party platform as on it. Like the little joker of the thimble-rigger—"now you see him, and now you don't—and the only question is where he will next turn up.

These two men are going the rounds of the State, begging and quarreling and competing for the votes of the electors of Illinois for United States Senator. Lincoln has a perfect right to do this and is expected to do it, he having been formally nominated as the candidate for that office by his party in State Convention assembled. But by what right does Douglas set himself up as a candidate for that office? He claims to be a Democratic candidate, but by what right? Have the Democrats ever nominated him? Has anybody ever asked him to be the candidate against Lincoln? We believe not. He is a self-nominated candidate, as he is a self-sufficient, and self-ambitious man. He takes it upon himself to come out as the only Democrat in the State who has a right to the U. S. Senatorship.

Lincoln is the man who has been put foward by the Abolitonists and Black Republicans of the state and would probably not be on the stump as a candidate if they had not thus put him forward as their champion. He is therefore working for his party as well as for himself while on the stump. But Douglas is self-nominated and works only for himself; the cause of Democracy is of no consequnce in his regard; his own personal elevation to office, is everything that claims his thought or receives his attention. He does not work for the Democratic party, but only *for Douglas.* He cares for nothing and nobody but for Douglas. Democratic principles he has none. He has not only formally but also in spirit abandoned the National Democratic party, preferring to build up a Douglas party, for Douglas' own aggrandizement, to adhering to the Democratic party and working for its principles. This is what he is now doing. Those who choose to watch his movements, hear or read his speeches, and investigate his general course in this campaign, will fail to see anything Democratic in his conduct or in his advocacy. It is all Douglas—for Douglas—an ambitious and exceedingly selfish demagogue, working, intriguing and *lying* to secure his own personal elevation, and gain his own narrow ends.

Democrats of Illinois! In the name of patriotic and unselfish Democracy—in the name of popular principles and National Union, we appeal to you to repudiate this ambitious and presumptuous man, who is thus sacrificing the party which has hored him, to his selfish purposes.—We appeal to you to resist and frustrate this bold effort to make of the Great National Democratic party a one-man party, and that one man a reckless, inordinate and unscrupulous demagogue and office-seeker. We appeal to you, in behalf of that sacred cause and that glorious party, to which Jefferson, Jackson and their patriotic compeers and coadjutors were attached, and for which they labored with all their might, their hearts being in the work, to stand up manfully in defence of national principles and a truly National Democracy. Let this pandering to sectionalism and fanaticism for the sake of mere *personal* ends—this crouching at the feet of Abolitionists for votes—this courting of the enemies of our principles and our policy as National Democrats—this abandonment of party for the sake of self—this presumptuous arrogance on the part of one man, who claims to be the only one in our ranks who is entitled to tho highest honors that we have to bestow—be rebuked in a manner that will prove a profitable lesson to all unduly ambitious men in the Democratic party, in all time to come. Let us, one and all, dedicate our efforts anew to Nationality, to Union, to national peace and progress, and frown down the bald-face head of demagogueism, which from time to time pokes itself up through the disguise of statesmanship, and keep it down forever. The Democratic party is the party of the people—has always been so; in heaven's name, let it never be made otherwise—let it not be turned from its popular channel, to be made the instrument of a demagogue—the hobby-horse for one unprincipled and selfish man, to ride into power upon, and use for his own narrow purposes, at his free will and pleasure.

Democrats of Illinois! be still *National* Democrats, as you have been wont to be. Have more regard for *principles* than *a man*—and let us keep right on in the Union-fostering and nationality of sentiment which has in times past characterized our party and our measures. We want neither Lincoln or Douglas elected to the Senate. There are true Democrats in the State—men like Judge Breese for instance—who would make better and more faithful Senators.—We want a *true* Democrat for that position—one who will not back out from his party measures and organization for the sake of office, but will stand up firmly, at all times and under all circumstances, for Democratic policy and the welfare of the National Democratic party. This Douglas has failed to do, and will fail to do in the future. Therefore he is not the man who deserves the support of true Democrats. A Legislature can be elected that is neither in favor of Lincoln, nor pledged in favor of Douglas. To elect such a Legislature should be the great object of every Democrat in the State. Why will they not do it? If they are sensible of Democratic duty and have a proper regard for Democratic principles, we believe they will do it.

A FRUITLESS MISSION.

Some three or four weeks since we said very plainly that if Douglas and his worshippers desire to reunite with the National Democracy of the State, there is but one way in which they can do it, and it is a very easy way, and they can readily adopt it if they are indeed honestly repentent of their past folly, and earnestly desirous of union and harmony in the future. That way is, for Douglas and his followers to withdraw themselves from their hostile position towards the Administration, pull down their separate State ticket, and stop their preposterous claims that Douglas has the absolute right to represent the Democracy of Illinois in the Senate, as long as he lives.

Notwithstanding this plain and distinct statenent of the *sine qua non* of the National Democracy of the State, (for *we* speak their sentiments,) in the proposed treaty of peace, apparently so anxiously desired by Douglas, it appears that the bolters are still presumptuous enough to expect that the National Democracy will make concessions and yield their ground in their favor! They have even gone so far, lately, as to despatch a commission of the little Senator's bosom friends at Chicago to Washington, with a flag of truce from him proposing a treaty. They wanted an equal apportionment of the custom-house, post-office and other federal appointments, and a recognition of their candidates for State officers, and if the President would concede thus much to them, they promised to be very docile and submissive! But the President is too much of a Jacksonian Democrat to be thus moved from his firmness and integrity. He is understood to have very courteously but emphatically informed the commission, that the Democratic party is open to all men who have a mind to co-operate with it, that renegades can return, if they repent of their folly, or stay out, just as they please—that the Democracy will humble itself for no cause whatever, and especially not to conciliate and coax back those who have been traitors to its principles and its leading measures—and, therefore, he cannot consent that his friends in Illinois shall back down, or even show any symptoms of backing down, to please Senator Douglas, or anybody else. The President is furthermore understood to have told those truce-bearers that he is willing that they should come back into the great Democratic fold, and hopes that they will do so; but that before they can do so, they must withdraw their factious State nominations and act with the *true* National Democratic party of the State, by supporting the National Democratic nominees for State officers, Congress and the Legislature. This, as we learn, was the position the President assumed, with calmness but firmness, and from this position neither he nor any of the National Democrats will recede. It is, as we before stated, the *sine qua non*, and the bolters are free to accept it or not, as they please.

It is understood that the supplicating truce-bearers suddenly dropped their tail feathers, and left Washington with a big flea in their ears. They probably ere this have informed their champion of the result of their foolish mission, and we are a little anxious to know whether the Senator meditates any further negotiations with the Jacksonian President whom he has maligned, and whom he even now impudently expects to return good for evil by giving him his support for the Senatorship—an office which he has dishonored and disgraced by betraying the Democratic party which has twice elected him to it.

The question is simply this: Is Douglas more anxious for his own individual elevation that for union in the Democratic party? If he is not, then he will withdarw his selfish pretentions, and cease his factious endeavors to distract the Democratic party, for his own hoped-for advantage. And those who are more anxious for the union and welfare of the Democratic party of the country than for the gratification of this *one man*, Douglas, will support the National Democracy, in preference to following him in his personal schemings. Our motto should be, "The Democratic party, the *whole* party, and nothing but the party." Let *men* take care of themselves, and let us see that our party is kept all right.

DOUGLAS ON DRED SCOTT AGAIN.

New Edition, (with Contradictory Notes by Chicago Times and State Register.

Senator Douglas rushed snorting into the canvass, attitudinising several assumed characters. He was the discoverer and bold champion of the right of the people to govern themselves (subject *always* to the constitution); the valiant defender of the supremacy of the law, as declared by the Supreme Court of the United States, armed with a commission to arraign, try and punish, as a substitute for the executive arm of the general government, all who refused to obey; the accuser of imaginary hosts of individuals, who said the negro was the equal of the white man; the innocent victim of an unholy and unscrupulous alliance, nobly wrestling for rescue, and the persecuted patriot, indicted, about to be tried and condemned by a secret tribunal located at Washington for the crime of being consistent with "my Nebraska bill," and maintaining the sacred obligatory duty on Congress to require the Kansas constitution to be submitted to a vote of the people.

Here surely was enough of the tragical about all these characters, if the parts could be well played out, to arouse all the passions of the people and "bring down the house" with thunders of applause. But theatres are out of fashion now, and the actor, too well known, has utterly failed; still, however, jumbling them all up together at times, and at other times wholly forgetting himself.

His Freeport expurgated edition of Dred Scott is referred to in our last issue, and that there be no misconception it is republished here:

"The next question propounded to me by Mr. Lincoln is, can the people of a territory in any lawful way, against the wishes of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from their limits prior to the formation of a State constitution? I answer emphatically, as Mr. Lincoln has heard me answer a hundred times, from every stump in Illinois, that in my opinion the people of a territory can, by lawful means, exclude slavery from their limits prior to the formation of a State Constitution. (Enthusiastic applause.) Mr. Lincoln knew that I had answered that question over and over again. He heard me argue the Nebraska bill on that principle all over the State in 1854, in 1855, and in 1856, and he has no excuse for pretending to be in doubt as to my position on that question. It matters not what way the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question whether slavery may or may not go into a territory under the constitution, the people have the lawful means to introduce it or exclude it as they please, for the reason that slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere, unless it is supported by local police regulations. (Right, right.) These police regulations can only be established by the local legislature, and if the people are opposed to slavery they will elect representatives to that body who will by unfriendly legislation effectually prevent the introduction of it into their midst. If, on the contrary, they are for it, their legislation will favor its extension. Hence, no matter what the decision of the Supreme Court may be on the abstract question, still the right of the people to make a slave territory or a free territory is perfect and complete under the Nebraska bill. I hope Mr. Lincoln deems my answer satisfactory on that point."

Confused and contradictory notes have been added and published by the Chicago *Times* and *Illinois State Register*, to this new Douglas edition of the Dred Scott case.

The new edition and notes require another review.

The Senator *emphatically* answers "that the people of a territory can, by *lawful means* EXCLUDE slavery from their limits *prior* to the formation of a constitution." So far there is no equivocation, no doubt, no sophistry. The proposition is plain and seizes the mind at once, without the necessity of comment. But the Senator *knew* that thousands of Democrats had assented and were openly committed to the the negative of his proposition, Hence, to enable them to *creep*—to go Douglas, and not Dred Scott—he throws around his other otherwise simple statement an amount of justice-court-petty-legal sophistry and town meeting rant, sufficient to muddle and confuse honest, straightforward and manly integrity, mingled with unsuspecting credulity—that credulity that constitutes Douglas Democracy invulnerable.

Now for the petty sophistry. The Senator says, 'It matters not what way the Supreme Court may *hereafter* decide as to the *abstract* question, whether slavery may or may not go into a territory under the constitution," etc.

The Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case *has* decided "that slavery may go into a territory *under the Constitution.*" Thus:

"The Constitution recognizes slaves as property, and pledges the Federal Government to *protect* it," and thus "Every citizen has a right to take with him into the territory any article of property which the Constitution of the United States recognizes as property." These constitutional principles were applied by the Court to Dred Scott, a slave taken by his master into U. S. territory, and the opinion of the Court summed up thus—

"Neither Dred Scott himself nor any of his family, were made free by being carried into this territory; even if they had been carried there by the owner with the intention of becoming a *permanent resident.*"

This decision has been recognized by the President of the United States, approved by the entire democratic party, acquiesced in by the law abiding people of all the States, and faithfully and honestly carried out by the law and order, or democratic party in Kansas Territory. Why has all this been done? The Senator knows that the moral weight of the decision rested on the reasoning of the Court, his own reasoning, and that of the States' right, Democratic party. Thus "The Territories were common to all the States, and discrimination against these States holding slave property, destroyed the equality of the States, and that one of the chief merits of the Constitution was in preserving the complete equality of *all* the States."

The Senator further says "that Slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere unless it is supported by *local* police regulations." How was it "supported" in Kansas more than "*a day*" or "an hour" without "police regulations." Why, by the Constitution of the United States, and, if need be, by the *police* authority of the executive arm of the General Government. The owner of a slave needs surely no better protection. The whole history of slavery in this country falsifies the Senator's extra-judicial opinion.

It is an "*abstract question*" says the statesman *now*. He said heretofore it was a grave constitutional question, affecting the equality of the States, and so does the Supreme Court say the same thing. The Senator quotes an authority, elsewhere as is said, that the question is an abstract one,—the authority of a distinguished Southern Senator. Mr. Douglas will not think it hard of us for saying that perhaps he has listened too often to "distinguished" Southern Senators. They understand that although one may excel in manufacturing "bureaus and secretarys," it does not follow that he is an adroit in political diplomacy and deeply learned in constitutional law. Although Southern Senators are a home set of people, they often travel north, an none know better how to angle for Vermont trout. If Mr. Douglas means by saying that the question is an "abstract" one, that it is not competent for practical results, he simply is mistaken, and never more so in his life; not even when he argued and upheld the opinion that the Wilmot proviso was constitutional. But if he means that it is "abstract," yes, very "abstract" with his peculiar adherents, then it is so. As for example: The Chicago *Times* on the Freeport speech has it:

"The Dred Scott decision negatives the power of Congress and of the territory to prohibits persons taking slaves to the territories; and that decision being, under the Constitution, the supreme law of the land, Douglas and the Democratic party yield a cheerful submission to it, as they do to all other decisions of that court—no matter what the case may be. But whatever rights the people have under the Constitution, they can exercise or not, as they please. They can pass laws for the protection of slave property, and to secure the possession of it or not."

And the Illinois State *Register* of the 2d September, that "the Supreme court has not yet decided that the people of a Territory do not possess the power independent of the action of Congress. In this country the doctrine is that power to do any act comes *from* the people, and is not given to the people by Congress. The court may decide the constitutional question hereafter against the right of the people of a Territory to exclude slavery. They have not yet so decided."

There is the "abstractedness" of the question for you! annotated and explained by the "enlightened public press" Add to these notes of the *Register* and *Times*, a further one of Mr. Douglas, from his 9th December, 1855, speech in the Senate page 7, to-wit: "That a Territorial Legislature possesses whatever power its organic act gives it, and *no more*," then the 'question' becomes beautifully "abstract."

Now let us see whether there are not serious, highly important, dangerously threatening results to this question. Mr. Douglas is saying to the owners of slave property South, 'you may go into your own territory, with your own property, when you please; but you go there without any constitutional sanction for its protection, and you are liable at any moment to be deprived of the benefit of that property by "unfriendly" territorial legislation; you will have to submit to "local police regulation," either protecting you in your right of property, or 'excluding' you with your property from the domain that is as much yours as any other citizen of the United States." How insufferably insulting is this, to the owners of slave property and the slave States! Shades of State equality! The Senator also says to Lane, Robison, Ossawattomie Brown and Montgomery and company, who with bands of mauraders, robbers and murderers, who, prowling through Kansas Territory, were tracked by dead bodies of women and children, and smoking ruins, and devastated fields and houses, and who now have control of the Territorial Legislature, "you have a 'legal' right *now* to pass "police regulations unfriendly to slavery and thereby exclude it from the Territory." Does any Democrat doubt that they will probably do it? If they do, they will enforce those regulations by their local officers, sheriffs, &c; The owners of slave property in Kansas dispute that right, and say that "we are here with our slaves under the protection of the constitution, as decided in the Dred Scott case. The General Government will protect us in our right, and, if you interfere with or deny us such right, we will be compelled to call for protection." The Massachusetts emigrant aid population, with the power of numbers, and denying the right of slave property under any law or constitution, will demand the enforcement of the "unfriendly" police regulations. The result is plain—practical Massachusetts nullification—a conflict between the federal and territorial local authorities.

Such is the Democracy of Stephen A. Douglas, an aspirant for Senatorial honors at the hands of the Democratic party in Illinois. Is this Illinois Democracy? If so, it is interpolated by Douglas himself, and not to be found any where else under the heavens.

New Patents.—In the list of patents issued from the Patent Office at Washington, last week, we find the following:

Charles D. Clark, of Chicago—For improved apparatus for improving and ventilating grain.

Abram Davis, of Chicago—For improvement in roofing compositions.

Francis M. Green, of Sullivan, Ill.—For improvement in machines for cutting or cornstalking in the fields.

Paul Hildreth, of Detroit, Wis.—For improvement in seeding machines.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 31.

The Bank of America and Southern Bank of Tennessee are both broken. Do not touch them.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Fulton, Ill., Sept. 2.

A fire broke out about 1 o'clock this morning, destroying two blocks of buildings, including the post office, dry goods and grocery store, printing office, and several dwellings. Loss $60,000; a small insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 2.

A terrible disaster occurred last night at 8 o'clock on the Allegheny Valley railroad near Hutton's station, fifteen miles above Pittsburg. The Kittanang train coming down stopped at Tarentum and hitched to a car containing a large party returning from camp meeting. When the train reached the point above mentioned the Tarentum car was thrown from the track by the breaking of the cross bar connecting the brakes, and the car rolled down a steep embankment, turning over twice. At the first revolution the roof was torn off and the passengers scattered over the ground, mangling the bodies of some terribly. Mary Ann, daughter of J. T. Kincaid, of this city, was instantly killed. A large number were more or less injured. J. Reckley had his skull broken, and J. McCreary's arms were broken. The killed and wounded reside mostly in Pittsburg and vicinity. They were brought here last night, and a coroner's jury held an inquest over the body of Miss Kincade, and exculpated the company and employees from blame.

Washington, Sept. 1.

Lieut. Pegram, who distinguished himself in the fight with pirates in the East Indies during the Perry expedition, has been appointed to the command of the steamer Water Witch, fitting out for Paraguay.

The Secretary of the Navy will soon make a visit of inspection to the Norfolk navy yard.

Adjutant General Cooper left the city this P. M. to meet Gen. Scott at Old Point Comfort.

Charleston, Sept. 1.

The *Mercury* of to day contains the opinion of the attorney general of South Carolina on the subject of the negroes brought here in the brig Echo. It is to the effect that the Africans be returned by the United States marshal, and that they are not subject to the laws of South Carolina.

New York, Sept. 2.

The Quarantine station at Staten Island was attacked last night by a mob of 1000 men, and several of the buildings were fired. The large hospital building, the buildings used for yellow fever patients, and Dr. Thompson's private residence, were entirely destroyed. Several other small buildings on the premises were also burned. Dr. Thompson rallied a force of 60 men, and endeavored to protect his dwelling, but they were all driven out.—One man of the Doctor's party was shot dead. Before firing the fever hospital the mob removed the patients on their mattrasses, to a distance, laying them on the ground.

No intelligence of this outrage reached the city till 8 o'clock, this morning, when a body of harbor policemen were dispatched to the scene, but they arrived too late to be of service. The inmates of Quarantine, together with the physicians and all, fled, fearing the mob intended to take their lives.

Buffalo, Sept. 2.

The grand Atlantic telegraph cable banquet came off at St. James' Hall last night. Hon. Millard Fillmore presided. Speeches were made by Mr. Fillmore, Hon. James Wadsworth, Hon. J. Walch, and other prominent citizens. A number of distinguished Canadians were present and participated in the festivities, which were of the most pleasant character. The hall was connected with the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the message from London to Cyrus W. Field was received via Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Cleveland about midnight, and created the most extravagant demonstrations of joy. Congratulatory messages were received from the mayors of several western cities.

New York, Sept. 1.

The day continued fine. The celebration came off according to programme, and with less confusion than might have been reasonably anticipated from the extent of the preparation and the vast concourse of people assembled to witness the show. The procession was very long, and surpassed in effectiveness anything of the kind ever got up here. The military, especially, made a very brilliant display, and the several regiments which formed the line, were greeted with cheers from all sides along the whole line of march. Other divisions of the procession, especially that embracing the several trades, were also greeted with demonstrations of applause. The most conspicuous among these was the van bearing the telegraph instrument of Prof. Hughes, and that with the Bartholf sewing machine, on which was a company of female operators at work. Printers, lithographers, masons, carpenters, cabinet makers, with many other trades, were also appropriately represented.

Cyrus W. Field rode in an open barouche, and was greeted throughout with waving handkerchiefs and vociferous cheers. The procession did not all arrive at the Palace till nearly 6 o'clock, and the building was crowded to excess. The services were of the most imposing nature; the music superb, and the speeches appropriate and eloquent. The presentation speech to Mr. Field was made by Mayor Tiemann. It was neat and complimentary, and was responded to by Mr. F. The oration by David D. Field was a masterly performance, and elicited the repeated applause of the vast audience. During the ceremonies two odes, written for the occasion by Mrs. Ann J. Stephens, were sung by an immense choir, composed of several of our largest musical associations.

After the services at the Palace the torchlight procession of the New York fire department took place. It was a magnificent display, and formed a fitting close of the day. Broadway was a blaze of fire from the Battery to Union Park. All the public buildings and a large portion of the private houses were brilliantly illuminated, and many of them displaying magnificent transparencies. Illuminated lanterns and fireworks were displayed in abundance in all the public thoroughfares. The municipal display of fireworks in the park were imposing, and was witnessed by an immense concourse of spectators. At one o'clock the city was comparatively quiet, and the whole show having passed off with remarkable freedom from disturbances or accidents.

Illinois State Democrat.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Post Office Regulations.

Mail going East Closes at 12 M.
" " North " 12 M.
" " South " 5½ P. M.
" " West " 5½ P. M.

Office opens at 7 A. M.
" closes at 8 P. M.
" opens on Sunday at 8 A. M.
" closes " " 9 A. M.

NOTICE.—The Committee of Arrangements for the National Democratic demonstration, to come off in Springfield, on Tuesday next, are requested to meet in the Counting Room of this office, to-night, at eight o'clock. Be punctual.

FLAGS FOR SALE.—We are printing a large lot of flags which we will sell cheap. They are calculated for political demonstrations, and will be sold with or without candidates' names. Send in your orders.

Presbury & Co. have the following description of a new spurious ten dollar bill on the Bank of Tennessee: vig. Mercury seated, sailor, ship in distance, bust on right, Washington on left, bee hive between signatures. Paper light and poorly done.

"WHY SHOULD WE MOURN DEPARTED FRIENDS."—Under the head of "More of it," we find the following in the *Times:* "The Pesident has removed the venerable John S. Hacket, from the post of Surveyor of Customs at Cairo, Illinois, and appointed Levi S. Lighter."

REMEMBER NOT TO FORGET, that the *State Democrat* can give you more printing and in less time than any office in Central Illinois. Election tickets printed at low rates and furnished in any quantities. All kinds of blanks printed at the shortest notice. Call at the *State Democrat* Steam Printing and Engraving House if you want your work done well.

Selling Out.—We would call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. A. J. & J. M. Van Deren, to be found in another column, who are selling off their present stock of dry goods, groceries, etc., at cost, with a view to changing their business. Give them a call if you want to secure bargains.

Martin White! Martin White!!

No news from Martin White. It is time his agent had heard from him. Can it be possible that the attempt to "force" "Lecompton" down his throat has strangled the poor man? Worse, ten times worse, than the nine bullet holes through his body. Why don't his friends write?

MOURNER'S MEETING.—As we predicted, the Springfield clique met on Wednesday night to consider the proposition to follow the late Mr. Douglas in his last fall into the arms of the Black Republicans. The chief mourners were all present, and were very much worried and bothered as to what to do. They finally concluded 'twas as well to be hung for a sheep as a lamb, and they would swallow the dose, no matter how bitter. Speeches were made by many of the mourners, among the rest by Col. Jno. Delany, the man who had his balgerines (dress goods) eaten by the Legislature, and Col. J. A. McClernand.

JUMPED HIS CLAIM.—We were much pleased at a conversation between the Hon. Abe Lincoln and a friend of ours in front of our office on Wednesday last. "What do you think" said Lincoln, "of our prospects?" (Douglas' and his.) "Why," said our friend, "it seems to me as if you two were debating to convince the people that each has the best right to Republican votes; but I think, Mr. Lincoln, that your claim is the best."

"So do I sir," replied Lincoln, "but I'll be d——d if Douglas is not *trying to jump my claim!*" Our friend simmered.

The National Demonstration.

Let every Democrat be on hand on Tuesday next the 7th inst., to hear the favorite son of Kentucky, Hon. Jno. C. Breckinridge. who with a host of speakers will address the citizens of Illinois on the politics of the day. Let nothing detain you or keep you away. Remember that it will be the only chance to hear the gallant Kentuckian in Illinois. Let it be a demonstration worthy of the Democracy of Illinois. Come, and round the altars of Democracy, let us renew our vows of fidelity to the *whole* Democratic party of the United States. There let us resolve that deserters and factionists shall not be suffered to distract the party, nor use it for their selfish ends.

Let every man who feels that this country shall not be given over to sectionalists come up and make the 7th of September a day to be remembered.

Pleasant Plains Precinct Meeting.

The largest precinct meeting ever held in Old Sangamon was held by the National Democrats of Kirkland precinct, on Saturday the 28th of August.

On motion, Elias Stout was called to the chair, and Isaac Pierce appointed secretary.

T. S. Crafton ably and eloquently addressed the meeting, and briefly exposed the recreant acts of Mr. Douglas during the last Congress.

On motion of T. S. Crafton the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That James Buchanan now stands on the Cincinnati platform precisely as he planted himself upon it in his letter of acceptance, and that he has not departed from it, and as long as he adheres to the great fundamental principles of policy which we cherish, we will give him our unqualified approbation and support, oppose with all the ability and energy we possess every attempt, from whatever source it may come, to cast any reproach upon his integrity, his honesty of purpose, or detract from the glory of his administration.

Resolved, That we will stand by the union of the States: that we regard the courts of justice as the only exponents of the laws of the land, and that in endorsing James Buchanan we only reiterate our attachment to the Union, as administrated under the law.

Resolved, That this precinct march in procession to Springfield on the 7th day of September, under the flag of Buchanan and Breckinridge.

ELIAS STOUT, Ch'n.

ISAAC PIERCE, Sec'y.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE.—Col. Forney and the Douglasites are boldly taking ground against the election of Messrs. Landy, Florence and Phillips, Buchanan candidates for Congress in Pennsylvania, while the friends of our Senator think "old Buck" very wrong in opposing his re-election.

In other words, it is perfectly orthodox for Senator Douglas to defeat the friends of the President in his own State, and claim his support in Illinois.

They have scripture on their side, at least. "If a man smite thee on one cheek, turn the other also."

Church Record.

The forms and time of divine service in the various places of worship in the city to-morrow, are as follows:

First Presbyterian Church—Corner of Washington and Third streets, Rev. Dr. Brown; services at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m.

Second Presbyterian Church—Corner of Fourth and Monroe, Rev. Albert Hall; services at 11 a. m., and 3 p. m.

Third Presbyterian Church—Corner of Sixth and Monroe streets, Rev. Dr. Jennings; services at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m.

Baptist Church—Corner of Adams and Seventh streets, Rev. Wm. Miner; services at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Monroe and Fifth streets; Rev. Mr. Sears; services at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m.

St. Paul's Chrch—(Episcopal) Corner of Third and Adams, Rev. Dr. Clover; services at 11 a. m., and 3 p. m.

Catholic Church—Adams street, Rev. Mr. Fitzgibbons.

African M. E. Church—Fourth street, Rev. Mr. Woodfork, at 10½ a. m., 3 p. m., 8 p. m.

Christian Church—Corner of Sixth and Jefferson, Rev. ———

The difficulty in obtaining information renders the above record incomplete. We would be much obliged to any friend who will furnish us information as to other religious societies in time for our next Saturday's issue.

For the Illinois State Democrat.

Irish and German Investigating Committee for Alleged "Frauds" at the Douglas Precinct Meeting.

Editor State Democrat:

It is suggested that a committee of Irish and German Democracy will be immediately appointed to inquire, whether the Illinois State *Register* and other adherents of Judge Douglas, were parties to or in any way participated in, the selection of the following delegates to the Douglas County Convention in session to-day, to-wit: Dr. Chamblin, L. B. Adams, T. W. S. Kidd, and J. G. Johnson, and whether said delegates were selected because they were favorable to Jos. Perkins as a candidate for Sheriff Also to enquire into the Democracy of said delegates and whether all or either of said delegates have *toated* the 'dark Lantern' for entrance into the 'lodge,' and whether Jos. Perkins and said delegates have 'bolted' a regular Democratic ticket and how often. Also to detect 'fraud,' and whether force was used on the occasion.

We are, as a general rule, much disinclined to listen to charges of fraud and ballot stuffing and clique operations; usually emanating from disappointed aspirants for office; but in the case referred to, it would seem to be a duty imposed upon all good Democratic citizens whether Irish, German or American. If the *Register* and other Douglas Democrats, while professing cordially to hate Know Nothingism and 'bolters,' and having the highest regard for the political rights of Catholics and foreign citizens, are secretly engaged in fraudulently 'forcing' an alliance between Know Nothings, 'bolters' and Irish and German Democrats, for the purpose of bringing over the support of the K. Nothing's to Douglas, the sooner the fraud is detected the better.

We do not know how all this may be, but the *Register* quotes very often from the Louisville *Journal*, the most rabid Native American sheet in the country as favoring Douglas. J. J. Crittenden, the paragon of the K. N.'s is reported by Douglas's friend, to be for his re-election.

DEMOCRAT.

If allowed, we will give a full report of the investigating committee.

EDITOR DEM.

DIED.

In Springfield, Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1858, J. V. Griffin, infant son of Thos. and Nora Griffin, aged 15 months.

Chicago Times and other papers please copy.

MASS MEETING
OF THE
NATIONAL DEMOCRACY,
OF THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

HAVING been requested by the National Democracy of the Sixth Congressional District to call a Mass Meeting, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress for said District.

The National Democracy of the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Sangamon, Morgan, Scott, Macoupin, Green, Montgomery, Cass, Christian, Shelby, Menard, and Jersey, are requested to meet in Mass Meeting, in the city of Springfield, on Tuesday, the seventh day of September next, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate, to be supported by the National Democracy of said District, at the ensuing November election.

For the purpose of having a full and fair expression, it is hoped each county will be represented in said meeting.

B. T. BURKE,
Chairman State C. Com. 6th Cong. Dist.

Carlinville, Aug. 16, 1858.

[All papers in the District will confer a favor by copying.]

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATS of the several precincts of Sangamon county will meet in mass, at the Court House in Springfield, on Tuesday, September 7th, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, to be supported at the November Election.

By order of the National Democratic County Committee.

August 29, 1858 M. LINDSAY, Chairman.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

United States Circuit Court—Execution No. 273

BY VIRTUE OF A Writ of Fieri Facias to me directed from the United States' Circuit Court, for the Southern District of Illinois, in favor of Samuel B. Wiggins, William T. Anderson and Moses Lamouroux, and against Greenleaf C. Robinson, I have levied on the following property, to wit: The south east quarter of section twenty-six (26) in township seventeen (17), north of range three (3), east in the County of Henry and State of Illinois. Also, lots No. 40 and 41, old plat of the town of Mt. Sterling, in the county of Brown; and lot No. 11, in block No. 6, in Curry and R. H. Hurlburt's addition to the town of Mt. Sterling, in Brown County, and State of Illinois, as the property of the said Greenleaf C. Robinson, which I shall expose to public sale, on the sixteenth day of October next at the Court House in the city of Springfield, to the highest and best bidder, for ready money.

Sale to commence between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and sunset of said day.

Dated this third day of September, A. D. 1858.

WM L. DOUGHERTY,
U. S. Marshal, Dist. of Illinois.

sep1 toc16 By ISAAC KEYS, Deputy.

SELLING OUT AT COST!

Rare Chance for Bargains!

AS we design making a change in our business, we have determined to close out our entire stock of goods at cost. All persons in need of anything in our line will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Our stock is fresh and new, and was purchased at cheap rates. Grocers and others would do well to call early and examine our goods if they want good bargains.

We have on hand a large assortment of Green and Black Teas of the very best quality. Some put up in caddies suitable for families, and also a large stock of Tobacco of the best brands, and salt in good new barrels, with numerous other articles usually kept in our line, all of which will be sold at cost for cash. Call and see us, for we are determined to sell.

A. J. & J. M. VAN DEREN.
North side of Public Square.

t sep4 Springfield, Ill.

If you want Printing
If you want Printing
If you want Printing
If you want Printing
If you want Printing

Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office

Springfield, Illinois
Springfield, Illinois
Springfield, Illinois
Springfield, Illinois
Springfield, Illinois

If you want Colored Showbills
If you want Colored Showbills
If you want Colored Showbills
If you want Colored Showbills
If you want Colored Showbills

If you want Cards
If you want Cards
If you want Cards
If you want Cards
If you want Cards

If you want Fancy Printing
If you want Fancy Printing
If you want Fancy Printing
If you want Fancy Printing
If you want Fancy Printing

Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office

Springfield, Illinois
Springfield, Illinois
Springfield, Illinois
Springfield, Illinois
Springfield, Illinois

If you want Handbills of any kind
If you want Handbills of any kind
If you want Handbills of any kind
If you want Handbills of any kind
If you want Handbills of any kind

If you want Blanks
If you want Blanks
If you want Blanks
If you want Blanks
If you want Blanks

If you want Bill-heads
If you want Bill-heads
If you want Bill-heads
If you want Bill-heads
If you want Bill-heads

If you want Chromatic Printing
If you want Chromatic Printing
If you want Chromatic Printing
If you want Chromatic Printing
If you want Chromatic Printing

If you want work done well
If you want work done well
If you want work done well
If you want work done well
If you want work done well

Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office

Where three Steam Presses
Where three Steam Presses
Where three Steam Presses
Where three Steam Presses
Where three Steam Presses

Are in constant operation
Are in constant operation
Are in constant operation
Are in constant operation
Are in constant operation

And there leave orders
And there leave orders
And there leave orders
And there leave orders
And there leave orders

Remember the Place,

STATE DEMOCRAT OFFICE,

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

DR. W. B. PRICE,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

OFFICE adjoining the St. Nicholas Hotel, Springfield. au25.

CAUTION!

ALL persons are notified not to purchase a note of hand executed by R. S. Lord, E. S. Fowler, and Thomas Fowler, dated about the 29th August, 1858, for $500, and payable first of March next to S. Donley or order, as the same was casually lost, and never passed out of the hands of the makers.

au28 American copy. R. S. LORD.

JNO. O. M'CLERNAND. L. B. HERNDON

M'CLERNAND & HERNDON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES IN THE practice of law, and will attend to all legal business entrusted to them in the United States Circuit and District Courts for Illinois, and in the Circuit Courts of the Eight Judicial Circuit. jy21

PATRICK LUNDERGAN'S

TAYLORING, Scouring and repairing establishment. Coats, pants, vests, shirts and collars repaired or cleaned. Having been engaged in the business 18 years, he warrants his work to give perfect satisfaction. Shop on west Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. aug4

DR. H. W. GRAY,

HOMŒOPATHIST, would respectfully tender his services to the citizens of Springfield, and thank them for the patronage already received. He expects to maintain the confidence of the public by strict attention to business and the skill of his Profession.

Office on Adams street, a few doors west of Bunn's New Bank, and opposite the City Exchange. Residence four blocks south of Governor Matteson's mansion, on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad.

Office hours from ten to twelve A M and two to four P M. aug18-1y

G. H. LE BLANC. L. M. FITZHUGH

LE BLANC & FITZHUGH,

WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

North-East corner of Public Square, in Carpenter's new building.

☞ The trade supplied at low prices for cash.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL. au4

ANTRIM CAMPBELL AND S. M. CULLOM,

Attorneys at Law,

WILL attend to all professional business entrusted to them. Office over E. B. Hawley & Co's store, south side of the square, Springfield, Ill. [Jul31

HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE.

DOCTORS ADAMS and SHEARER, Homœopathic Physicians. Office in Carpenter's New Building. Office hours up to nine o'clock A. M., from one to three P. M., and from seven to nine in the evening. Springfield, Ill., August 1, 1858. [Jul31

E. E. W. ADAMS, M. D. J. H. SHEARER, M. D.

C. GRANVILLE FRENCH,

DENTIST,

OFFICE on the west side of the square, over Woods & Henkle. jy24

DR. SAMUEL LONG,

Physician and Surgeon, Springfield, Ill.,

OFFICE and residence on Sixth street, East Side, one block south of the American House. aug11

E. C. MATHENY,

DEALER in Chairs and Cabinet Furniture, Sixth street, a few doors South of Hurst & Matheny's store, Springfield, Ill.

N. B.—Repairing done on short notice. jul31

PRIVATE BOARDING.

MISS DELANY is now prepared to accommodate a few Boarders at the usual rates—Three Dollars per week for Board and Lodging. House on Monroe street, one door west of the G. W. R. R. Depot. aug11-1m

BROOMS! BROOMS! BROOMS!

J. SEYMOUR,

Corner Fourth and Monroe-Sts, Springfield,

MANUFACTURER of all kinds of BROOMS, BRUSHES, &c., &c., WHOLESALE and RETAIL. Stable Brooms made to order on demand. Give me a call and examine my stock and prices. aug7-4w

A. G. HERNDON,

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS,
Springfield, Ill.

Office—over Col. John Williams' Wholesale Grocery Store. aug18-1y

DR. A. J. MORRISON,

HAVING located in Springfield, respectfully notifies the community that he will attend to all professional calls promptly. His office corner room up stairs in Spear's building: residence at the Saint Nicholas Hotel. Persons calling at the hotel please apply to the Clerk. au4 3m

CHAS. B. BROWN,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.

OFFICE WEST SIDE OF THE SQUARE SPRINGFIELD, Illinois.

REFERENCES.—Hon. Josiah G. Abbott, late Judge of the Superior Court, Burrage & Henry, Thos. Whittemore, Esq., Hill; Burrage & Co., Boston; Griffin & Boardman, Charleston; Jewett, Oates & Johnson, Chicago; Patridge & Co., St. Louis. aug4

A. J. BABCOCK,

COPPERSMITH, Brass Founder and Plumber. All kinds of Copper work and Brass Castings done on short notice. Public and private buildings fitted up with bath tubs, wash bowls, water closets, etc. Workmen sent to any part of the country. North Fifth street, 3 doors from the public square. [Jul31

C. S. ZANE,

Attorney At Law,

OFFICE over Broadwell's & Lindsay's store, Springfield, Illinois. Jy24

JOHN C. MAXCY, AUCTION AND COMMISSION Merchant, and General Land Agent, Nos. 4 and 5, Union Row, Springfield, Ill. jy17

MEDICAL NOTICE.

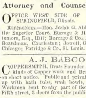
DR. HARPER continues to practice Medicine and Surgery in all its various branches. Devotes especial attention to Surgery and diseases of the Eye.

Office over Canedy & Johnson's drug store.

jy31

STEWART'S

FINE ART GALLERY.

Ambrotypes,  Melainotypes,

AND all other kinds of Pictures taken in the finest style of the Art, at Stewart's Fine Art Gallery, South side of the Public Square, over Ruth & Thayer's store.

All pictures warranted to give satisfaction. July31.

THE CASH SYSTEM

IS THE ONLY ONE to ensure the buyer against fraud, bad management, bad buying and poor stock. When he buys from a house that does no credit business, he does not guarantee others indebtedness, but is always sure to get good stock, and at prices that will enforce success. There is no business so liable to tricks and traps of trade as the liquor business; and if you would avoid the poisonous drugs sold by persons who do a credit business, and only calculate on receiving fifty cents on the dollar on all they sell, buy from the **Cash House** of

JOHN T. LITTLE,

Importer's Agent,

And Wholesale Dealer in

Brandies, Wines and Cigars,

No. 100 Randolph St., Chicago, Illinois.

July 31, '58

J. J. GALLAGHER. L. R. KELLEY. A. V. BLAIR

J. J. GALLAGHER & CO'S

REAL ESTATE, LAND EXCHANGE,

GENERAL COMMISSION

AND

PURCHASING,

LAW & COLLECTING AGENCY.

No. 108, RANDOLPH STREET,

CHICAGO, - - - - ILLINOIS.

THIS AGENCY IS DIVIDED INTO THREE DEPARTMENTS, each department under the management of competent and reliable business men.

1st.—The real estate department, for the transaction of all business connected with the purchase and sale of real estate, negotiating loans on real estate security, and exchanging Western lands for merchandise. (This agency having reliable connections with agencies in New York and Philadelphia and other Eastern cities have unrivaled opportunities for exchanging Western lands for merchandize.

2d.—The commission and purchasing department, for the sale of Patent Rights, negotiating Notes and Bonds, and purchasing any wares or merchandize desired by non-residents. Commission in every case reasonable, and all orders promptly attended to.

3d.—The law and collection department, under the management of A. V. Blair, Esq., who will attend to the practice of law and the collection of debts. Charges moderate and money promptly remitted.

☞ Persons wishing to exchange Western lands for merchandize must in all cases remit us an advance of $3, to defray the expense of advertising the "Want" in this and Eastern cities. And all other letters of inquiry must contain a postage stamp to prepay answer.

REFERENCES:

H. D. Emery & Co., Barclay Brothers, John R. Mills & Co., Wm. Jones, Jr. & Co., Wm. Butters & Co., Chicago; O. R. Potter & Co., New York; Peuton & Robinson, R. Douglas & Co., Richards, Crumbaugh & Shaw, Horatio N. Heald, Esq., E. M. Wells, Chicago.

The Old Established

NORTH-WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,

OF OSWEGO,

ARE issuing policies on hulls, cargoes and freight lists, at LOWEST RATES. First class Fire Risks taken in limited amounts.

This Company enters upon the season of 1858 with a larger surplus in its treasury than at any time since its organization in 1834. We offer to merchants and bankers as undoubted security and on as good terms as any other responsible office.

JAS. PLATT, Pres't. S. B. LUDLOW, Sec'y.

MASON & CO., Agents.

jy28 150 South Water st., Dole's Building.

A. McWILLIAMS, ATTORNEY AT LAW—Springfield, Ill. Office over Freeman's store, northwest corner of the Square. jy17

JAMES H. MATHENY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.—Office in the Circuit Clerk's office, in the Court house, Springfield, Ill. jy17

JULY, 1858. JULY, 1858.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING DESIROUS THAT ALL should enjoy the advantages of the READY PAY and ONE PRICE system, would respectfully call your attention to his mode of merchandising, and some of its beneficent results. And first, he would represent that while many industrious and even enterprising merchants, are completely "tied up" by the credit system, he is now opening for inspection and sale, the most extensive stock of goods he has ever brought to this city, it being the third heavy cash investment made in the Eastern cities since the first of January, 1858.

The advantages of heavy sales and quick returns, are numerous and important, and can only be alluded to in this advertisement, they are, however, more fully set forth in the subjoined circular, to which your attention is respectfully solicited, promising, by the way, that the programme therein set forth, will, as heretofore, be strictly adhered to, and that a bare *commission* under this system will pay the merchant who is willing to work.

Springfield, July 1st. 1858. GROVER AYRES.

CIRCULAR.

TO THE BUSINESS PUBLIC.

GENTLEMEN—The subscriber would respectfully suggest to those who have not examined his goods and prices, that a new era has been introduced in merchandising in this city and vicinity.

The promised CASH BASIS has been established since January last, and proves a firm foundation for the prosperity of all concerned.

I have just received from the Eastern cities another heavy stock of staple and fancy Dry Goods, which I can sell you TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. below the ruling prices under the old system. I am still governed by the following rules:

1st—To sell Dry Goods and Groceries for cash or its equivalent.

2d—To receive produce only at cash prices, and pay for it with goods at cash prices, or cash.

3d—To sell to all at one price.

4th—No article will be recommended in quality above its merit, and if any article should not prove as good as supposed, it may be returned and the money refunded.

Grocery Department.

I am receiving frequent and heavy supplies of Groceries for the wholesale and retail trade. My purchases being large and exclusively for cash, I am enabled to "keep up with the times," and in buying to take every advantage of the markets.

These advantages, and many others which result from the recent change, such as constant activity of capital—exemption from losses by bad debts, expenses of book-keeping, and lastly, from heavy bills falling due about Christmas—I expect will accrue mostly to my patrons.

If the above arrangement should please, don't fail to call at the

"CASH STORE,"

North Side of the Capitol Square.

Where you will find your humble servant and his numerous and attentive clerks, ready to show you goods and prices.

GROVER AYRES.

Springfield, Ill., July 3d, 1858. July23

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF CHICAGO.

OFFICE, 142 SOUTH WATER STREET.

Authorized Capital..............................$500,000
Paid in and secured.............................175,000

MANAGING DIRECTORS.

J. F. Aldrich, John A. Nichols,
E. C. Wilder, A. Edwards,
Hiram B. Smith.

ADVISORY DIRECTORS.

J. B. Doggett, G. B. Hazleton,
C. N. Henderson, Adam Smith.

A. EDWARDS, President.

E. C. WILDER, Secretary.

GEO. F. HASTINGS, Gen'l Agent.

LEWIS B. RUNDEL, City Surveyor.

☞ Fire, Marine and Inland Navigation Insurance. Jy28

JAMES RAYBURN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

DESIRES to call the attention of the public to his large stock of piece goods, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.,

Which he will be pleased to *build* for the friends into fitting and elegant garments, made in

The Latest Style

And most durable manner. A large stock of

Black	All of the best quality and newest style.	Black
AND	PLAIN & FANCY Vestings in great variety.	AND
COLORED	ALSO GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of every description ALWAYS ON HAND.	FANCY
CLOTHS	All of which he will be pleased to show.	Cassimeres.

aul

DR. C. F. KUECHLER,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY on hand cases of Homœopathic Medicine, with works on Domestic Practice, for the use of families remote from a Physician. Office on west corner Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth streets. aug4

SIGN OF THE

W. D. WAR, BIG WATCH.

IS STILL BEFOR THE PUBLIC

WITH A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED Stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, together with a variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Call and examine my stock and judge for yourselves. The place is on the North side of the Capitol Square, sign of the Big Watch. W. D. WARD.

N. B.—Watches, clocks and jewelry repaired and warranted on short notice. july28

PEORIA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE Company, of Peoria.

CAPITAL.............................$500,000.

Paid up in Cash...................$300,000.

MARINE AND FIRE RISKS UNDERWRITTEN ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Losses Promptly Adjusted,

AND PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

J. AUG. WRIGHT, Agent,

July28 150 South Water street, Chicago.

MRS. ZIEGLER,

(OF NEW YORK CITY.)

FASHIONABLE MILLINER,

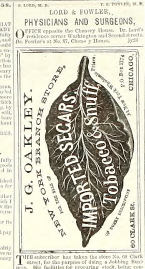
AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF LADIES' Wearing Apparel. Keeps on hand Ladies Hats, Flowers, Ribbons, Laces, Crapes, &c. Also elegant styles of patters from Madame Demarest's, 37, Broad w y, N. Y. Call and see her. Rooms North Sixth treet, one door south Journal Office. aug4

S. LORD, M. D. F. S. FOWLER, M. D.

LORD & FOWLER,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

OFFICE opposite the Chenery House. Dr. Lord's residence corner Washington and Second streets. Dr. Fowler's at No. 87, Cheney House. jy24



THE subscriber has taken the store No. 60 Clark street, for the purpose of doing a Jobbing Business. His facilities for procuring stock, being connected with the largest Importing and Manufacturing Establishment in the East; and with his knowledge of the business, being a practical Tobacconist, he is enabled to sell segars, tobacco and snuff of all descriptions at New York wholesale prices. Every article warranted to be as represented, and it shall be his greatest endeavor to keep such a stock as will insure satisfaction to the purchaser.

He would respectfully invite all dealers and others to call and examine stock and prices before purchasing. J. G. OAKLEY,

Chicago, July 24, 1858.

PEORIA & OQUAWKA RAILROAD.

NEW ROUTE FROM CHICAGO TO PEORIA,

Knoxville, Galesburg & Burlington,

BY THE

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD.

The Eastern Extension of this Road is now completed to the junction of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, forming the shortest and most reliable route from Chicago to Peoria and the adjacent counties.

Passenger trains leave Chicago from the depot of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad as follows:

11:40 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted.)
11:30 P. M., daily, (Saturdays excepted.)

Through tickets can be procured at the office of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, where all information in regard to passengers and freight can be obtained.

Baggage checked through.

July28 W. H. CRUGER, Sup't.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

AND

NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.

1858........SUMMER ARRANGEMENT........1858

TRAINS leave Chicago as follows, viz:

6:30 A. M.—Via Old Michigan Line.
5:00 P. M.—Via Goshen Air Line.
9:30 P. M.—Via Old Michigan Line.

6:30 A. M. train daily, except Sunday.
5:00 P. M. train daily, except Saturday.
9:30 P. M. train daily, except Sunday.

The above trains make direct connections at Dunkirk and Buffalo with all trains for Albany, New York and Boston, connecting at Toledo, Sandusky, Clyde and Mansfield, with trains for all points in Southern and Western Ohio, connecting at Cleveland with trains for Pittsburg, Wheeling, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Tickets can be had at all Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office under the Revere House, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the depot.

Jy G. M. GRAY, Gen'l. Western Agt.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Wednesday June 30, '58, Passenger Trains will leave the Wells Street depot daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R., MAIN LINE.

For Freeport, Galena, Dunleith & St. Paul.

Passenger and Mail..............................9:10 a. m.
Passenger (daily)...............................10:50 p. m.
Belvidere Passenger.............................8:10 a. m.
do do ....9:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, FULTON & IOWA LINE.

Through Passenger...............................8:30 a. m.
Through Passenger...............................7:00 p. m.
DeKalb Passenger................................4:00 p. m.

BELOIT & MADISON BRANCH,

For Beloit, Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien & St. Paul.

Passenger.......................................9:40 a. m.
Passenger.......................................10:50 p. m.

FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD.

For Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond & Geneva Lake.

Passenger.......................................2:50 p. m.

Two through trains with Central Depot at the foot of Lake street as follows:

For Galena, Dunleith and St. Paul.

Daily (Sundays excepted)..9:30 a. m. and 10:45 p. m.

Enabling Passengers to make a close connection with Michigan Central trains.

TRAINS EASTWARD.

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

Leave Dunleith 7:00 a. m.—arrive in Chicago 4:05 p. m.

Leave Dunleith 6:00 p. m.—arrive in Chicago 3:36 a. m.

Chicago, Fulton and Iowa Line.

Leave Fulton 9:00 a. m.—arrive in Chicago at 3:30 p. m.

Leave Fulton 7:00 p. m.—arrive in Chicago at 4:00 a. m.

Leave DeKalb 5:30 a. m.—arrive in Chicago at 9:00 a. m.

Beloit and Madison Branch.

Leave Prairie du Chien 9:30 a. m.—arrive in Chicago 9: p. m.

Leave Prairie du Chien 6:00 p. m.—arrive in Chicago 5:30, a.m.

Fox River Valley Railroad.

Leave Elgin at 8:15 a. m.—arrive in Chicago 10:35 a. m.

Passengers for all points on the Galena and Chicago Union Rai road and Fulton line, should take the trains from the Wells street depot.

All the above trains connect with the Great Eastern Lines diverging from Chicago.

Through tickets can be bought at the following offices: H. J. Spaulding's, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. P. F. W. & C. R. R. Ticket Office corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets; Michigan Southern Office under the Revere House, and at the Central and Wells street Depots.

JOHN B. TURNER, President.

". A. HALL, Sup't.

W. A. THRALL, General Ticket Agent. July 28,4.

1858 ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH 1858

PACIFIC RAILROAD,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

DAILY LINE OF PACIFIC RAILROAD PACKETS.

Through to Kansas in 48 Hours.

TWO DAILY TRAINS FROM ST. LOUIS. Mail Train, every day, at 8.00 A. M. Kansas Express, every day, (except Sunday) at 3.00 P. M.

The line consists of thirteen first class passenger packets, running in connection with the road between Jefferson City and St. Joseph, making all intermediate landings, and is the only Mail and Express Route for the Missouri River

☞ Passengers arriving at Jefferson City pass from the cars (through a covered depot, lit with gas) directly aboard the packets, and proceed immediately on their route, without incurring extra expense.

☞ Passengers taking this line will avoid all detention at St. Louis, save from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, fifty miles in the distance, and escape the delays of one hundred and seventy-five miles difficult river navigation.

Baggage checked to its destination, and transferred from cars to boat free of charge.

☞ Tickets securing meals and berths on the packets, can be procured at all the principal ticket and railroad ticket offices throughout the United States and Canadas. For tickets and information in St. Louis, inquire at the Company's office, No. 42 Planters' House, and Passenger Depot corner 7th and Poplar streets. Jy17.

AIR LINE ROUTE FROM ST. LOUIS TO CHICAG.

VIA

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(FORMERLY CHICAGO & MISSISSIPPI R. R.)

U. S. MAIL AND EXPRESS ROUTE

Carrying the Great Northern and Eastern Mail

Two Trains Daily, Saturdays Excepted

GOING NORTH.:

Leave Springfield.	*Arrive at Chicago*
Day Express........12:50 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
Night Express......10:00 p.m.	9:40 a.m.

GOING SOUTH:

Leave Springfield.	*Arrive in St. Louis*
Day Express ....6:30 a.m.	2:00 p.m.
Night Express ....6:35 p.m	2:30 a.m.

Running Time Fifteen Minutes Faster than City Time

CONNECTIONS.

At Chicago—Trains connect with Michigan Southern and Central Railroad to all parts of the East, making a direct communication by Railroad from the Lower Mississippi to the seaboard.

At Chicago—With Express Trains for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Evansville and all portions of Central Indiana and Ohio.

At Chicago—With Galena and Beloit Railroad, making this the only reliable and expeditious route to Central Wisconsin, Galena, Dubuque, St. Paul, and other points on the Upper Mississippi.

At Joliet—Connects with Rock Island Railroad for Ottawa, Peru and Rock Island, direct route to Central Iowa.

At Bloomington—With Illinois Central Railroad for LaSalle and points north and south on that road, and stages for Peoria.

At Alton—With daily lines of Packets for Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk and other points on the Upper Mississippi.

At St. Louis—With first class steamers for all points on the Lower Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

At Joliet—Connects with Joliet Cut off and Michigan Central road, for New York, Boston and all eastern cities.

☞ TICKETS for St. Louis, Chicago and all stations; also, to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and other principal points, can be obtained at the depot.

A. H. MOORE, Sup't.

LINOIS CENTRAL RAILROD.

TRAINS LEAVE THE GREAT CENTRAL Depot, foot of South Water and Lake streets, as follows:

Peoria, St. Louis and Cincinnati and Cairo Express, at ....9:00 A.M., Sundays excepted.

Peoria, St. Louis and Cairo Express, at ....8:45 P.M., Sundays excepted.

Connecting at Gillman with Peoria and Oquawka R. R. for Peoria, Galesburg, and towns upon main line of I. C. R. R.

Connecting at Tolono with Great Western R. R. east for Homer, Danville and Lafayette: west for Jacksonville, Springfield and Naples.

Connecting at Mattoon with Terre Haute and Alton R. R. east for Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Cincinnati; west for Alton and St. Louis.

Connecting at Odin with Ohio and Mississippi R. R east for Louisville and Cincinnati; west for St Louis.

Connecting at St. Louis with Pacific R. R. and steamers for Kansas and Nebraska, and all points on the Missouri River.

Connecting at Cairo with steamers for Memphis, Natchez, Vicksburg, and New Orleans, and all points on the Mississippi.

For Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque and St. Paul, trains leave via Galena and Chicago Union R. R. at 10:00 A.M. and 9:45 P.M.

Connecting at Dunleith with steamers for LaCrosse, Winona, Hudson and St. Paul.

Connecting at Dubuque with Dubuque and Pacific R. R. for Dyersville, Independence and Sioux City.

For Bloomington, LaSalle, Amboy, Dixon and Polo, trains leave via Chicago and Burlington R. R. at 9:45 A.M. and 8:00 P M.

Connecting at Mendota with Main Line of I. C. R. R. for above points.

On and after Monday, May 17th, trains will leave Decatur, as follows: Going north, 6:15 A.M. and 5:08 P.M.; going south, 6:30 A.M. and 7:40 P.M.

THROUGH TICKETS

For sale at the Michigan Central R. R. Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, and at the office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago R. R., opposite Tremont House. Also, at the office of the Company in Central Depot.

JAS. C. CLARK, Master Transportation

W. P. JOHNSON, General Ticket Agent. July17

GREAT WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND BEST route to Cincinnati, Chicago, Toledo and the East.

TWO TRAINS DAILY,

GOING EAST.

Leave Springfield at 12:50 p. m. and 10:00 p. m

GOING WEST.

Leave Springfield at 6:30 a.m. and 6:35 p.m.

No change of cars or baggage between Springfield and Toledo.

CONNECTIONS.

At Toledo—With Lake Shore R. R. for Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, and the East; also, with Southern Michigan line of steamers on Lake Erie.

At Fort Wayne—With the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. for Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and the East.

At Lafayette—With Lafayette & Indianapolis R. R. for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, &c.

At Tolono—With Chicago Branch Ill. Central R. R. for Chicago and intermediate points.

At Decatur—With Main line Illinois Central R. R. for Dubuque, Cairo, and all intermediate points.

At Springfield—With St. Louis, Alton & Chicago R. R. for St. Louis, Alton, Bloomington, &c.

At Naples—With Illinois River packets for Quincy, Hannibal, St. Joseph, &c.

TICKETS may be obtained at all the principal Ticket Offices East and West.

No Train East from Springfield Saturday Nights.

Trains leave Springfield Sunday nights and all others except Saturday night, at 8:30 p.m.

GEO. WATSON, Supt.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO

RAILROAD.

TO PITTSBURGH, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA Baltimore and Washington City, with but one change of cars to Pittsburg, connecting directly with all trains on the great

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD,

to New York Philadelphia Baltimore and Washington city; and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c.

Merchants, by taking this route, will have the advantage of all the eastern markets at no additional cost.

Baggage checked through to Pittsburg.

Passengers for New York and Philadelphia, will have their baggage checked on the cars, which is equivalent to checking through to the above points.

Trains leave Michigan Southern depot, as follows:
[illegible] A M—Morning Express, daily, Sundays excepted.
8:45 P M—Night Express, daily, Sundays excepted.

Running through to Pittsburg with but one change of cars.

Connecting at Crestline to Cleveland & Lakeshore R. R., to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all interior towns of New England, via New York Central and New York & Erie Railroad. Also south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia.

The above trains connect at Forum with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati.

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Passengers bound east will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States.

Passengers arriving at Chicago on any of the roads will find attentive check agents at the depots, to receive check and convey baggage free of charge to the Pistsburg and Chicago cars.

Tickets for sale at all the principal ticket offices in the West, and at Company's office, No. 30 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, or at the depot on Van Buren st., Chicago.

Be particular to ask for tickets by Fort Wayne.

DAN'L W. BOSS, Gen'l Agent, Chicago.

JAS. H. MOORE, Gen'l Sup's.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Waine & Chicago R. R. Co., having effected an arrangement with the Pennsylvania Central R. R. Co., for the transportation of through freights, property can now be shipped by this line between Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston, with promptness and dispatch. Contracts can be made at the following offices:

No. 2 Astor House, }
No. 1 S Williams st., } New York.
No. 8 Bathing Place, }
No 64 Kilby street, Boston.
No 3 Dock street, Philadelphia.
Depot North street, Philadelphia.
Depot Twelfth street, corner of Canal street, Chicago.

Mark packages via P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.

For further information, &c, apply to

JAS. W. MUSSON, Fr't Agent, Chicago.

JNO. S. HOUSSON, Gen'l Ag't, Pittsburg.

Maiden Resolution.

BY MARY F. T. TUCKER.

Ah! I'll tell you of a fellow,
Of a fellow I have s en,
Who is neither white or yellow,
But is altogether GREEN!
Then his name isn't charming,
For it's only common "Bill,"
And he wishes me to wed him,
But I hardly th'nk I will!

He has told me of a cottage,
Of a cottage among the trees,
And don't you think the gawkey
Tumbled down upon his knees?
While the tears the creature wasted
Were enough to turn a mill—
And he begged me to accept him,
But I hardly think I will!

Oh, he whispered of devotion,
Of devotion pure and deep,
But it seemed so very silly,
That I nearly fell asleep!
And he thinks it would be pleasant,
As we journeyed down the hill,
To go hand in hand together,
But I hardly think I will!

He was here last night to see me,
And he made so long a stay,
I began to think the blockhead
Never meant to go away!
At first I learned to hate him,
And now I hate him still—
Yet he urges me to have him,
But I hardly think I will!

I am sure I wouldn't choose him,
But the very deuce is in it—
For he says if I refuse him,
That he couldn't live a minute—
And you know the blessed Bible
Plainly says we mustn't kill,
So I've thought the matter over,
And I rather guess I will!

From the Chicago Herald.

DOUGLAS AND THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Something for the Tax-Payers to Think About.

The terms upon which the Illinois Central Railroad Company was chartered are well known to our readers in this State. A very liberal land grant was made to the Company, in return for which the Company was to pay to the State seven per cent. per annum, of the gross earnings of the road. This affords to the State a gross revenue not far short of the $100,000 per year; and Mr. Wilson, the Company's Land Commissioner, in a pamphlet recently published by him, says: "It is estimated that this will become a source of revenue to the State of $250,000 annually."

"This, then, will be a very important item of revenue to the State, and must in an important degree affect the taxes of every voter in Illinois. Should the Company be released from this seven per cent. tax, the people would be greatly the sufferers in consequence.

It is a well known fact that Mr. Douglas claims to be the father of the Illinois Central Railroad; that he is a pet of the Company; that, therefore, he received an immense sum for the right of way through a small patch of land in South Chicago, and that the Company is willing to bleed pretty freely to ensure his influence in their behalf.

It is shrewdly suspected in commercial circles, and generally believed by those who are most likely to be posted in such matters in advance, that an attempt will be made upon the next Legislature to have the Company released from the seven per cent. tax, and the friends of Mr. Douglas in the Legislature are expected to vote for such release.

When this tax was first proposed, the company stoutly resisted the proposition, and insisted on so modifying the contract between them and the State, as to have the tax seven per cent. on the *net earnings* of the road; but certain Democrats, of whom Mr. Douglas was *not* one, insisted that this tax should be seven per cent. on the *gross receipts* of the road, and this proposition was successful.

Of course the company, especially as the times are hard, would like to get rid of this tax, but, after receiving such a magnificent grant of land, and after having realized so much from the sale of only a portion of it, they should not be allowed to back down from their part of the contract. It is to be hoped that the tax-payers of the State will have an eye to this matter when they come to vote for members of the Legislature in November. Mr. Douglas is playing a deep game, in a double sense. Circumstances render it necessary that he should; and a vast monopoly, like the Illinois Central Railroad Company, can do much to aid him, politically, and, if successful in getting rid of the seven per cent. tax, they can afford to do much in a pecuniary way for those who help them in this matter. We advise the farmers of the State and tax-payers, generally, to be on their guard. While blinded by the "popular sovereignty" dust and the Kansas smoke which Mr. Douglas is raising throughout the State, they may not see the vast pecuniary plot in the back ground. While he is talking to them eloquently of the right of the people to rule, and of the "the great principle that underlies our free institutions," the plan is being perfected to make the people pay the taxes due from a giant corporation—composed principally of British stockholders—to the State. While the people are asked to vote to sustain Douglar in his fight against the Democratic party and the administration, they are expected to vote, unwittingly, for particular friends of the railroad company, of men who are themselves, in some instances, a part of that company.

The men to be elected to the Legislature to vote for Mr. Douglas as Senator, are expected to vote to release the Railroad Company from the seven per cent. tax. Such is the quiet whisper among those wise heads on 'Change who have an interest in this matter, and who are familiar with the subterranean plot between the Senator and his particular and powerful railroad friends. Mr. Douglas was shrewd, when, in the beginning, he ingratiated himself in the favor of a monopoly, which, he foresaw, would eventually be an overwhelming power in the State—the very spine of Illinois. What the Camden and Amboy Railroad, in New Jersey, has been for Commodore Stockton, the Illinois Central Railroad may become for Douglas; and the time may come when, through this moneyed monopoly agency, Douglas may be able to carry the great State of Illinois "in his breeches pocket." It is well that the people should be advised in time.

It will be remembered that the Attorney for the Central Road, though in private circles he was understood to be a firm Administration Democrat, came out in the Chicago papers, a few days ago, withdrawing his name from the call for a Democratic meeting, and avowing himself decidedly for Douglas. The fact is, the company do not wish to offend Judge Douglas. It is understood between two parties in this case that they are at work for each other.

It is said, and we believe it true, that the Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, who was formerly Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, and who is universally acknowledged to be the best qualified man in the country for the office which he now holds, is expected to leave his position soon, to make room for some Douglas man. Mr. Wilson was an Old Line Whig, and is an anti-Douglas man. He is, perhaps, the only man connected with the Central Road who is opposed to Douglas. The officers, managers, and attaches of that Road very generally, if not every case, belong absolutely to Douglas.

As we have said, Mr. Douglas is the particular pet of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, they delight in paying homage to him, and in serving him in every possible manner. During the present canvass the company have given him a special car to himself, and when hospitalities are tendered him in a town where there is not quite enough style to suit the owner and tenant of the "White House at the west end of Pennsylvania Avenue," or when, if ever, no hospitalities are tendered him, he sleeps in this car, which is fitted up by the company for his especial accommodation, free of charge. In this car he carries his provisions, liquors, &c., and, if we are not misinformed, the company furnishes him with servants. In view of these facts, the public have a right to believe, what has for some time been shrewdly suspected, that in return for their many favors, pecuniary as well as merely courteous, and with future favors in view, the friends of Mr. Douglas in the Legislature, next winter, will be expected to release the Central Railroad Company from the seven per cent. tax, as well as to vote for his re-election to the Senate. There is a double plot in the play, which renders it highly interesting to the tax-payers of the State. We trust they will understand it before the music ceases and the curtain falls, for, then, it will be too late. It is for the voters of the State to say whether they and their children shall be cheated out of *two hundred and fifty thousand* dollars a year, or not.

The Transit Route—Vanderbilt off the Track—Belly again in the Field.

The *Centro Americano* announced the arrival at Granada of Mr. Allen, Vanderbilt's son-in-law, with $100,000 in American gold—$50,000 for the National Treasury, and $50,000 to immediately commence with Mr. Webster's conditional contract. The money, it seems, was left at Granada while Allen and Webster went to Managua to see the President, and obtain some modification of the contract. They could not agree with the Government, and, in consequence, the papers say, Mr. Allen retired, taking his $100,000 in American gold with him, and the whole business falls through for the present.

Meanwhile, a Central American Transit Company was formed in Granada, with a capital of $60,000, one-third of which was secured before the books were opened. The *Centro Americano* says that Mr. Felix Belly was the originator of the idea, and the originator of the company was proceeding according to a plan drawn up by that gentleman, prior to his departure from Central America. The shares are put up at $50 each, the half of the subscriptions to be paid upon the completion of the organization. The *Centro Americano* says, that subscriptions were eagerly taken, and $5,000 were subscribed to the San Juan del Norte the first day. The books of the subscription were at the office of the *Centro Americano*, where they would remain open until July 31st. Our nominal dates from Nicaragua are to Aug. 1st, but the files are a week older, so we are unable to give the result of the enterprise. The papers urged the people to subscribe, and felt confident of the success of the company.

Frightful Railroad Accident.—The engineer of a passenger train on the Cleveland & Erie R. R., on Friday, recklessly attempted to dash his train through a mass of earth that had been piled upon the track by a land slide. The consequence was that the locomotive was thrown off the track, taking with it the tender, baggage car and two passenger cars, piling them together in a heap of ruins. The occurrence took place a short distance east of Kingsville, in Ashtabula county, Ohio. The engineer and ten passengers were more or less seriously injured, and it is marvelous that any of the passengers escaped with their lives. The passengers were detained on the spot for nine hours.

The Rock Island Bridge.—It is understood that Judge Lowe has granted a perpetual injunction against the owners of Rock Island Bridge, preventing them from repairing it. Whether the decision also directs the removal of the Bridge as a nuisance, we have not learned. The intelligence was brought by a passenger on a steamboat direct from Burlington, and has not yet been published in the papers.—*Galena Courier.*

We think this must be a mistake. It does not seem possible that a court can be found in the United States that would render so preposterous a decision.

STEEL SHIPS.—The Scientific American says that on account of the superior lightness, durability and elasticity of steel over iron, ships of steel are now being constructed; many in England are in course of construction. The first steel vessel ever built was the small steam launch for Livingston's Expedition up the Zambesi river, in Africa. The Rainbow has just been built, a vessel of 160 tons, for the river Niger.

If any one knows why a woman should teach or do any other good work, for half what a man would receive for the same service, let him give the world the benefit of his knowledge; but if none can give a good reason for this disparity, then all should unite to remove it as injurious and unjust.

Injunction on the Bank of Macomb, Mich.—The Detroit *Advertiser*, of yesterday, states that the Macomb County Bank has been enjoined at the suit of David Preston & Co., for about $2,500. The effect of this suit will probably be that the institution will be obliged to redeem or wind up. This move should have been made long ago.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.

The trial of the steam fire engines came off on the Common to day. The result and awards will probably not be officially made known until to morrow.

A Philadelphia and Boston machine had a trial, and a Lawrence machine after firing up was withdrawn. The trial then adjourned until 2 P. M., when it commenced again, and lasted until 6 P. M.

William Carey Jones, literary legatee to Col. Benton, is engaged in writing the latter's biography.

General News Summary.

Prayer meeting are held in twenty-two engine houses in the city of Philadelphia.

"Cable" hats are already advertised for sale.

Four hundred alligators have been captured by a single hunter in the swamps near New Orleans, since the 1st of May.

The Blue Sulphur Springs have been sold to a company of gentlemen for the sum of $24,000.

An effort is making in Arkansas to induce the Legislature to compel the whole colored population to leave the State.

The Vermont *Freeman* says that three returned Californians dug up sixty-six dollars worth of gold at Northfield, in that State, last week.

The product of the Onondoga salt springs will this year amount to at least seven millions of bushels, being an excess of nearly a million over any previous year.

John B. Davis, of Detroit, died suddenly on Saturday last, of a disease of the heart and kidneys. He was a son of Senator Davis, of Massachusetts.

At Medford, Mass., on the 24th ult., Thomas J. Lathrop, of Taunton, was married to Katharine P. Webster, of Fayal, Azores, a daughter of the late Professor Webster.

Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, is to address the Vermont Agricultural Society at its State Fair at Vergennes, on the 9th inst.

The general Convention of Universalists in the United States will meet in the city of Providence, R. I., on the third Tuesday and following Wednesday and Thursday in September.

The Santa Fe *Gazette* says that a party of emigrants who had arrived at that place, originally bound for Arizona, have determined to return to the States, and intimates that this is the wisest thing they could do.

The Manitowoc (Wis.) *Tribune* says a young girl in that village, 15 years old, named Lelia Williamson, was burned to death, last Saturday, by the explosion of a fluid lamp, which set her dress on fire.

Miss Emma Stebbins, of New York, entered the studio of Akers, the sculptor, at Rome last winter, and her progress so far gives promise of eminence in that difficult branch of art.

Wm. Saunders, the Hamptonburg murderer, has been indicted at Newburg, and is in jail at Goshen, Orange county, N. Y., awaiting his trial. The girl, Margaret Spealing, who was shot at the time her lover was, is recovering.

Abraham Cox and Peter Williams, the murderers of the officers of the brig Albion Cooper, were executed at Lewiston, Me., on Friday last. Six or seven thousand spectators were present, about a quarter of whom were women.

The German Society of New York has issued a call for a general Convention of the various German Emigrant Societies throughout the United States, each to be represented by delegates and members. The Convention is to be held in New York on the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th of October next.

Dr. McKenzie, the literary editor of the Philadelphia Press, who is uncommonly well versed in everything that relates to Great Britain, and is very accurate in his statements, says the original of "Wilkins Micawber," in David Copperfield, was Dickens' own father.

The *National Intelligencer*, at Washington, contradicts the report started by some of the New York papers, that it is about to die, and says it was never in a more prosperous condition than at present.

Monsieur Frieth, inventor of crinoline at Paris, has realized a brilliant fortune, and has bought a magnificent place near Paris, where he will erect a palace. If his palace is built after the model of his crinoline, it will be one of the greatest wonders of the world.

John C. Bishop, Attorney at Law, formerly of Osago, Mitchell county, Iowa, who has become notorious from the connection of his name with alleged fraudulent sales of land in Northern Iowa, was arrested at Hampton, Franklin county, in that State, on the 15th inst. The land frauds in which it is stated he has been engaged, amount to some $200,000. Bishop is about 35 years of age, and is said to be an able lawyer.

We learn from the Salem Register that great inconvenience has been experienced in Salem, for the past few weeks, by the simultaneous absence of the city pastors on their summer vacations. Scarcely enough have been left at times to give the dead a Christian burial, and in several instances it has happened that clergymen of the neighboring towns have been called in to perform the last offices.

Personal Brevities.

The Rev. J. Hyatt Smith has resigned his position as pastor over the First Baptist Church in Buffalo, having accepted a call from one of the principal churches in New York city.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field has crossed the Atlantic twenty-one times in the service of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, is to address the Vermont Agricultural Society at its State Fair at Vergennes, on the 9th of September.

Longfellow's new poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish," is written in hexameters, and will occupy about one hundred pages.

"Awful" Gardner, over whose conversion, last winter, so much comment was made, holds out converted. He resides at Port Chester, and is engaged in the shoe business, with his mother and brother, who have also been converted.

The Hon. Calvin Willey, formerly U. S. Senator from Connecticut, died at Stafford, Conn., on the 23d inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M., and would have been eighty-two years of age if he had lived till the 15th day of September.

Monsieur Frieth, inventor of crinoline at Paris, has realized a brilliant fortune, and has bought a magnificent place near Paris, where he will erect a palace.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 26th inst., states that there is a rumor of the death of Col. Albert Rust, the member of Congress elect from Arkansas.

A fop in company, wanting his servant, called out, "Where's that blockhead of mine? A lady present answered, "on your shoulders, sir."

A lady wished a seat. A portly, handsome gentleman brought one and seated her. "Oh, you're a jewel," said she. "Oh, no," replied he, "I'm a jeweller—I have just set the jewel." Could there have been anything more gallant than that?

BLACK TONGUE.—Cows are dying very fast at this place with the black tongue or murrain. We also learn that a similar disease is prevailing among the horses in this vicinity.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

Two brothers by the name of Rich were lately married to two sisters by the name of Wings, and have since emigrated; thus showing that riches take to themselves wings.

MASS MEETING
OF THE
NATIONAL DEMOCRACY,
OF THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

HAVING been requested by the National Democracy of the Sixth Congressional District to call a Mass Meeting, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress for said District.

The National Democracy of the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Sangamon, Morgan, Scott, Macoupin, Green, Montgomery, Cass, Christian, Shelby, Menard, and Jersey, are requested to meet in Mass Meeting, in the city of Springfield, on Tuesday, the seventh day of September next, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate, to be supported by the National Democracy of said District, at the ensuing November election.

For the purpose of having a full and fair expression, it is hoped each county will be represented in said meeting.

B. T. BURKE,
Chairman State C. Com. 6th Cong. Dist.

Carlinville, Aug. 16, 1858.

[All papers in the District will confer a favor by copying.]

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATS of the several precincts of Sangamon county will meet in mass, at the Court House in Springfield, on Tuesday, September 7th, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, to be supported at the November Election.

By order of the National Democratic County Committee.

August 20, 1858 M. LINDSAY, Chairman.

DR. W. B. PRICE,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

OFFICE adjoining the St. Nicholas Hotel, Springfield. au25,

CAUTION!

ALL persons are notified not to purchase a note of hand executed by R. S. Lord, E. S. Fowler, and Thomas Fowler, dated about the 20th August, 1858, for $800, and payable first of March next to S. Danley or order, as the same was casually lost, and never passed out of the hands of the makers.

au26 American copy. R. S. LORD.

JNO. A. M'CLERNAND. E. B. HERNDON

M'CLERNAND & HERNDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES IN THE practice of law, and will attend to all legal business entrusted to them in the United States Circuit and District Courts for Illinois, and in the Circuit Courts of the Eight Judicial Circuit. jy21

PATRICK LUNDERGAN'S

TAYLORING, Scouring and repairing establishment. Coats, pants, vests, shirts and collars repaired or cleaned. Having been engaged in the business 18 years, he warrants his work to give perfect satisfaction. Shop on west Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. aug4

ANTRIM CAMPBELL AND S. M. CULLOM,
Attorneys at Law,

WILL attend to all professional business entrusted to them. Office over E. B. Hawley & Co's store, south side of the square, Springfield, Ill. [jul31

HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE.

DOCTORS ADAMS and SHEARER. Homœopathic Physicians. Office in Carpenter's New Building. Office hours up to nine o'clock A. M., from one to three P. M., and from seven to nine in the evening. Springfield, Ill., August 1, 1858. [jul31

R. E. W. ADAMS, M. D. J. H. SHEARER, M. D.

C. GRANVILLE FRENCH,
DENTIST,

OFFICE on the west side of the square, over Woods & Henkle. jy24

DR. SAMUEL LONG,
Physician and Surgeon, Springfield, Ill.,

OFFICE and residence on Sixth street, East Side, one block south of the American House. aug11

E. C. MATHENY,

DEALER in Chairs and Cabinet Furniture, Sixth street, a few doors South of Hurst & Matheny's store, Springfield, Ill.

N. B.—Repairing done on short notice. jul31

PRIVATE BOARDING.

MISS DELANY is now prepared to accommodate a few Boarders at the usual rates—Three Dollars per week for Board and Lodging. House on Monroe street, one door west of the G. W. R. R. Depot. aug11–1m

BROOMS! BROOMS! BROOMS!
J. SEYMOUR,
Corner Fourth and Monroe-Sts., Springfield,

MANUFACTURER of all kinds of BROOMS, BRUSHES, &c., &c., WHOLESALE and RETAIL. Stable Brooms made to order on demand. Give me a call and examine my stock and prices. aug7–4w

A. G. HERNDON,

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS,
Springfield, Ill.
Office—over Col. John Williams' Wholesale Grocery Store. aug18-1y

DR. A. J. MORRISON,

HAVING located in Springfield, respectfully notifies the community that he will attend to all professional calls promptly. His office corner room up stairs in Spear's building; residence at the Saint Nicholas Hotel. Persons calling at the hotel please apply to the Clerk. au4 3m

CHAS. B. BROWN,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.

OFFICE WEST SIDE OF THE SQUARE SPRINGFIELD, Illinois.

REFERENCES.—Hon. Josiah G. Abbott, late Judge of the Superior Court, Burrage & Henry, Thos. Whittemore, Esq., Hill; Burrage & Co., Boston; Griffin & Boardman, Charleston; Jewett, Gates & Johnson, Chicago; Patridge & Co., St. Louis. aug4

A. J. BABCOCK,

COPPERSMITH, Brass Founder and Plumber. All kinds of Copper work and Brass Castings done on short notice. Public and private buildings fitted up with bath tubs, wash bowls, water closets, etc. Workmen sent to any part of the country. North Fifth street, 3 doors from the public square. [jul31

C. S. ZANE,
Attorney At Law,

OFFICE over Broadwell's & Lindsay's store, Springfield, Illinois. jy24

JOHN C. MAXCY, AUCTION AND COMMISSION Merchant, and General Land Agent, Nos. 4 and 5, Union Row, Springfield, Ill. jy17

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. HARPER continues to practice Medicine and Surgery in all its various branches. Devotes especial attention to Surgery and diseases of the Eye.

Office over Canedy & Johnson's drug store. jy31

THE CASH SYSTEM

IS THE ONLY ONE to ensure the buyer against fraud, bad management, bad buying and poor stock. When he buys from a house that does no credit business, he does not guarantee others indebtedness, but is always sure to get good stock, and at prices that will enforce success. There is no business so liable to tricks and traps of trade as the liquor business; and if you would avoid the poisonous drugs sold by persons who do a credit business, and only calculate on receiving fifty cents on the dollar on all they sell, buy from the Cash House of

"JOHN T. LITTLE,
Importer's Agent,
And Wholesale Dealer in
Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
No. 100 Randolph St., Chicago, Illinois.
July 31, '58

JULY, 1858. JULY, 1858.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING DESIROUS THAT ALL should enjoy the advantages of the READY PAY and ONE PRICE system, would respectfully call your attention to his mode of merchandising, and some of its beneficent results. And first, he would represent that while many industrious and even enterprising merchants, are completely "tied up" by the credit system, he is now opening for inspection and sale, the most extensive stock of goods he has ever brought to this city, it being the third heavy cash investment made in the Eastern cities since the first of January, 1858.

The advantages of heavy sales and quick returns, are numerous and important, and can only be alluded to in this advertisement, they are, however, more fully set forth in the subjoined circular, to which your attention is respectfully solicited, promising, by the way, that the programme therein set forth, will, as heretofore, be strictly adhered to, and that a bare *commission* under this system will pay the merchant who is willing to work.

Springfield, July 1st, 1858. GROVER AYRES.

CIRCULAR.
TO THE BUSINESS PUBLIC.

GENTLEMEN—The subscriber would respectfully suggest to those who have not examined his goods and prices, that a new era has been introduced in merchandising in this city and vicinity.

The promised CASH BASIS has been established since January last, and proves a firm foundation for the prosperity of all concerned.

I have just received from the Eastern cities another heavy stock of staple and fancy Dry Goods, which I can sell you TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. below the ruling prices under the old system. I am still governed by the following rules:

1st—To sell Dry Goods and Groceries for cash or its equivalent.

2d—To receive produce only at cash prices, and pay for it with goods at cash prices, or cash.

3d—To sell to all at one price.

4th—No article will be recommended in quality above its merit, and if any article should not prove as good as supposed, it may be returned and the money refunded.

Grocery Department.

I am receiving frequent and heavy supplies of Groceries for the wholesale and retail trade. My purchases being large and exclusively for cash, I am enabled to "keep up with the times," and in buying to take every advantage of the markets.

These advantages, and many others which result from the recent change, such as constant activity of capital—exemption from losses by bad debts, expenses of book-keeping, and lastly, from heavy bills falling due about Christmas—I expect will accrue mostly to my patrons.

If the above arrangement should please, don't fail to call at the

"CASH STORE,"
North Side of the Capitol Square.

Where you will find your humble servant and his numerous and attentive clerks, ready to show you goods and prices.

GROVER AYRES.
Springfield, Ill., July 3d, 1858. july28

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF CHICAGO.
OFFICE, 142 SOUTH WATER STREET.

Authorized Capital.........$500,000
Paid in and secured.........175,000

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
J. F. Aldrich, John A. Nichols,
E. C. Wilder, A. Edwards,
Hiram B. Smith.

ADVISORY DIRECTORS.
J. B. Doggett, G. H. Hazleton,
C. N. Henderson, Adam Smith.

A. EDWARDS, President.
E. C. WILDER, Secretary.
GEO. F. HASTINGS, Gen'l Agent.
LEWIS B. RUNDEL, City Surveyor.

Fire, Marine and Inland Navigation Insurance. jy28

JAMES RAYBURN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

DESIRES to call the attention of the public to his large stock of piece goods, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.,

Which he will be pleased to *build* for the friends into fitting and elegant garments, made in

The Latest Style

And most durable manner. A large stock of

Black AND COLORED CLOTHS — All of the best quality and newest style. — PLAIN & FANCY Vestings in great variety. — ALSO, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of every description ALWAYS ON HAND. — All of which he will be pleased to show. — Black AND FANCY Cassimeres. au4

DR. C. F. KUECHLER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY on hand cases of Homœpathic Medicine, with works on Domestic Practice, for the use of families remote from a Physician. Office on west corner Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth streets. aug4

DR. H. W. GRAY,

HOMŒOPATHIST, would respectfully tender his services to the citizens of Springfield, and thank them for the patronage already received. He expects to maintain the confidence of the public by strict attention to business and the skill of his Profession.

Office on Adams street, a few doors west of Bunn's New Bank, and opposite the City Exchange. Residence four blocks south of Governor Matteson's mansion, on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad.

Office hours from ten to twelve A M and two to four P M. aug18-1y

G. H. LE BLANC. L. M. FITZHUGH

LE BLANC & FITZHUGH,

WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

North-East corner of Public Square, in Carpenter's new building.

The trade supplied at low prices for cash.
SPRINGFIELD, ILL. au4

The Old Established
NORTH-WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
OF OSWEGO,

ARE issuing policies on hulls, cargoes and freight lists, at LOWEST RATES. First class Fire Risks taken in limited amounts.

This Company enters upon the season of 1858 with a larger surplus in its treasury than at any time since its organization in 1834. We offer to merchants and bankers as undoubted security and on as good terms as any other responsible office.

JAS. PLATT, Pres't. S. B. LUDLOW, Sec'y.
MASON & CO., Agents.
Jy28 150 South Water st., Dole's Building.

PEORIA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE Company, of Peoria.

CAPITAL.........$500,000.
Paid up in Cash.........$300,000.

MARINE AND FIRE RISKS UNDERWRITTEN ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Losses Promptly Adjusted,
AND PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

J. AUG. WRIGHT, Agent,
July28 150 South Water street, Chicago.

MRS. ZIEGLER,
(OF NEW YORK CITY.)
FASHIONABLE MILLINER,

AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF LADIES' Wearing Apparel. Keeps on hand Ladies Hats, Flowers, Ribbons, Laces, Crapes, &c. Also elegant styles of patterns from Madame Demarest's, 37, Broadway, N. Y. Call and see her. Rooms North Sixth Street, one door south Journal Office. aug4

A. McWILLIAMS, ATTORNEY AT LAW—Springfield, Ill. Office over Freeman's store, northwest corner of the Square. Jy17

JAMES H. MATHENY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.—Office in the Circuit Clerk's office, in the Court house, Springfield, Ill. Jy17

R. LORD, M. D. E. S. FOWLER, M. D.

LORD & FOWLER,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

OFFICE opposite the Chenery House. Dr. Lord's residence corner Washington and Second streets. Dr. Fowler's at No. 87, Chenery House. jy21

J. J. GALLAGHER. L. R. KELLEY. A. V. BLAIR

J. J. GALLAGHER & CO'S
REAL ESTATE, LAND EXCHANGE,
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
PURCHASING,
LAW & COLLECTING AGENCY.

No. 108, RANDOLPH STREET,
CHICAGO, - - - - ILLINOIS.

THIS AGENCY IS DIVIDED INTO THREE DEPARTMENTS, each department under the management of competent and reliable business men.

1st.—The real estate department, for the transaction of all business connected with the purchase and sale of real estate, negotiating loans on real estate security, and exchanging Western lands for merchandize. (This agency having reliable connections with agencies in New York and Philadelphia and other Eastern citits have unrivaled opportunities for exchanging Western lands for merchandize.

2d.—The commission and purchasing department, for the sale of Patent Rights, negotiating Notes and Bonds, and purchasing any wares or merchandize desired by non-residents. Commission in every case reasonable, and all orders promptly attended to.

3d.—The law and collection department, under the management of A. V. Blair, Esq., who will attend to the practice of law and the collection of debts. Charges moderate and money promptly remitted.

Persons wishing to exchange Western lands for merchandize must in all cases remit us an advance of $3, to defray the expense of advertising the "Want" in this and Eastern cities. And all other letters of inquiry must contain a postage stamp to prepay answer.

REFERENCES:

H. D. Emery & Co., Barclay Brothers, John R. Mills & Co., Wm. Jones, Jr. & Co., Wm. Butters & Co., Chicago; O. R. Potter & Co., New York; Penton & Robinson, R. Douglas & Co., Richards, Crumbaugh & Shaw, Horatio N. Heald, Esq., E. M. Wells, Chicago.

PEORIA & OQUAWKA RAILROAD.

NEW ROUTE FROM CHICAGO TO PEORIA,
Knoxville, Galesburg & Burlington,
BY THE
PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD.

The Eastern Extension of this Road is now completed to the junction of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, forming the shortest and most reliable route from Chicago to Peoria and the adjacent counties.

Passenger trains leave Chicago from the depot of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad as follows:

11:40 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted.)
11:30 P. M., daily, (Saturdays excepted.)

Through tickets can be procured at the office of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, where all information in regard to passengers and freight can be obtained.

Baggage checked through.
July28 W. H. CRUGER, Sup't.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
AND
NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.

1858.......SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.......1858

TRAINS leave Chicago as follows, viz:

6:30 A. M.—Via Old Michigan Line.
5:00 P. M.—Via Goshen Air Line.
9:30 P. M.—Via Old Michigan Line.

6:30 A. M. train daily, except Sunday.
5:00 P. M. train daily, except Saturday.
9:30 P. M. train daily, except Sunday.

The above trains make direct connections at Dunkirk and Buffalo with all trains for Albany, New York and Boston, connecting at Toledo, Sandusky, Clyde and Mansfield, with trains for all points in Southern and Western Ohio, connecting at Cleveland with trains for Pittsburg, Wheeling, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Tickets can be had at all Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office under the Revere House, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the depot.

jy G. M. GRAY, Gen'l. Western Agt.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE.
Summer Arrangement.

ON and after Wednesday June 30, '58, Passenger Trains will leave the Wells Street depot daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R., MAIN LINE.

For Freeport, Galena, Dunleith & St. Paul.

Passenger and Mail.........9:40 a. m.
Passenger (daily).........10:50 p. m.
Belvidere Passenger.........8:10 a. m.
do do ....9:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, FULTON & IOWA LINE.

Through Passenger.........8:30 a. m.
Through Passenger.........7:00 p. m.
DeKalb Passenger.........4:00 p. m.

BELOIT & MADISON BRANCH,
For Beloit, Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien & St. Paul.

Passenger.........9:40 a. m.
Passenger.........10:50 p. m.

FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD.
For Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond & Geneva Lake.

Passenger.........2:50 p. m.

Two through trains with Central Depot at the foot of Lake street as follows:

For Galena, Dunleith and St. Paul.

Daily (Sundays excepted)..9:30 a. m. and 10:45 p. m.

Enabling Passengers to make a close connection with Michigan Central trains.

TRAINS EASTWARD.

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

Leave Dunleith 7:00 a. m.—arrive in Chicago 4:05 p. m.
Leave Dunleith 6:00 p. m.—arrive in Chicago 3:36 a. m.

Chicago, Fulton and Iowa Line.

Leave Fulton 9:00 a. m.—arrive in Chicago at 3:30 p. m.
Leave Fulton 7:00 p. m.—arrive in Chicago at 4:00 a. m.
Leave DeKalb 5:30 a. m.—arrive in Chicago at 9:00 a. m.

Beloit and Madison Branch.

Leave Prairie du Chien 9:30 a. m.—arrive in Chicago 9: p. m.
Leave Prairie du Chien 6:00 p. m.—arrive in Chicago 5:30, a.m.

Fox River Valley Railroad.

Leave Elgin at 8:15 a. m.—arrive in Chicago 10:35 a. m.

Passengers for all points on the Galena and Chicago Union Rail road and Fulton line, should take the trains from the Wells street depot.

All the above trains connect with the Great Eastern Lines diverging from Chicago.

Through tickets can be bought at the following offices: H. J. Spaulding's, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, P. F. W. & C. R. R. Ticket Office corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets; Michigan Southern Office under the Revere House, and at the Central and Wells street Depots.

JOHN B. TURNER, President.
*. A. HALL, Sup't.
W. A. THRALL, General Ticket Agent. July 28, 4.

1858 ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH 1858
PACIFIC RAILROAD,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
DAILY LINE OF PACIFIC RAILROAD PACKETS.
Through to Kansas in 48 Hours.

TWO DAILY TRAINS FROM ST. LOUIS. Mail Train, every day, at 8.00 A. M. Kansas Express, every day, (except Sunday) at 3.00 P. M.

The line consists of thirteen first class passenger packets, running in connection with the road between Jefferson City and St. Joseph, making all intermediate landings, and is the only Mail and Express Route for the Missouri River.

Passengers arriving at Jefferson City pass from the cars (through a covered depot, lit with gas) directly aboard the packets, and proceed immediately on their route, without incurring extra expense.

Passengers taking this line will avoid all detention at St. Louis, save from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, fifty miles in the distance, and escape the delays of one hundred and seventy-five miles difficult river navigation.

Baggage checked to its destination, and transferred from cars to boat free of charge.

Tickets securing meals and berths on the packets, can be procured at all the principal ticket and railroad ticket offices throughout the United States and Canadas. For tickets and information in St. Louis, inquire at the Company's office, No. 42 Planters' House, and Passenger Depot corner 7th and Poplar streets. jy17.

AIR LINE ROUTE FROM ST. LOUIS TO CHICAGO,
VIA
CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS R. R.
(FORMERLY CHICAGO & MISSISSIPPI R. R.)

U. S. MAIL AND EXPRESS ROUTE
Carrying the Great Northern and Eastern Mail

Two Trains Daily, Saturdays Excepted

GOING NORTH:

Leave Springfield.		*Arrive at Chicago*
Day Express	12:50 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
Night Express	10:00 p.m.	9:40 a.m.

GOING SOUTH:

Leave Springfield.		*Arrive in St. Louis*
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	2:00 p.m.
Night Express	6:35 p.m.	2:30 a.m.

Running Time Fifteen Minutes Faster than City Time

CONNECTIONS.

At Chicago—Trains connect with Michigan Southern and Central Railroad to all parts of the East, making a direct communication by Railroad from the Lower Mississippi to the seaboard.
At Chicago—With Express Trains for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Evansville and all portions of Central Indiana and Ohio.
At Chicago—With Galena and Beloit Railroad, making this the only reliable and expeditious route to Central Wisconsin, Galena, Dubuque, St. Paul, and other points on the Upper Mississippi.
At Joliet—Connects with Rock Island Railroad for Ottawa, Peru and Rock Island, direct route to Central Iowa.
At Bloomington—With Illinois Central Railroad for LaSalle and points north and south on that road, and stages for Peoria.
At Alton—With daily lines of Packets for Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk and other points on the Upper Mississippi.
At St. Louis—With first class steamers for all points on the Lower Mississippi and Missouri rivers.
At Joliet—Connects with Joliet Cut off and Michigan Central road, for New York, Boston and all eastern cities.

TICKETS for St. Louis, Chicago and all stations; also, to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and other principal points, can be obtained at the depot.

A. H. MOORE, Sup't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE THE GREAT CENTRAL Depot, foot of South Water and Lake streets, as follows:

Peoria, St. Louis and Cincinnati and Cairo Express, at ....9:00 A.M., Sundays excepted.
Peoria, St. Louis and Cairo Express, at ....8:45 P.M., Sundays excepted.

Connecting at Gilman with Peoria and Oquawka R. R. for Peoria, Galesburg, and towns upon main line of I. C. R. R.
Connecting at Tolono with Great Western R. R. east for Homer, Danville and Lafayette: west for Jacksonville, Springfield and Naples.
Connecting at Mattoon with Terre Haute and Alton R. R. east for Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Cincinnati; west for Alton and St. Louis.
Connecting at Odin with Ohio and Mississippi R. R. east for Louisville and Cincinnati; west for St Louis.
Connecting at St. Louis with Pacific R. R. and steamers for Kansas and Nebraska, and all points on the Missouri River.
Connecting at Cairo with steamers for Memphis, Natchez, Vicksburg, and New Orleans, and all points on the Mississippi.

For Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque and St. Paul, trains leave via Galena and Chicago Union R. R. at 10:00 A.M. and 9:45 P.M.

Connecting at Dunleith with steamers for LaCrosse, Winona, Hudson and St. Paul.
Connecting at Dubuque with Dubuque and Pacific R. R. for Dyersville, Independence and Sioux City.

For Bloomington, LaSalle, Amboy, Dixon and Polo, trains leave via Chicago and Burlington R. R. at 9:45 A.M. and 8:00 P.M.

Connecting at Mendota with Main Line of I. C. R. R. for above points.

On and after Monday, May 17th, trains will leave Decatur, as follows: Going north, 6:15 A.M. and 5:08 P.M.; going south, 6:30 A.M. and 7:40 P.M.

THROUGH TICKETS

For sale at the Michigan Central R. R. Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, and at the office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago R. R., opposite Tremont House. Also, at the office of the Company in Central Depot,

JAS. C. CLARK, Master Transportation
W. P. JOHNSON, General Ticket Agent. July17

GREAT WESTERN RAIL ROAD,

THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND BEST route to Cincinnati, Chicago, Toledo and the East.

TWO TRAINS DAILY,
GOING EAST.

Leave Springfield at 12:50 p. m. and 10:00 p. m.

GOING WEST.

Leave Springfield at 6:30 a.m. and 6:35 p.m.

No change of cars or baggage between Springfield and Toledo.

CONNECTIONS.

At Toledo—With Lake Shore R. R. for Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, and the East; also, with Southern Michigan line of steamers on Lake Erie.
At Fort Wayne—With the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. for Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and the East.
At Lafayette—With Lafayette & Indianapolis R. R. for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, &c.
At Tolono—With Chicago Branch Ill. Central R. R. for Chicago and intermediate points.
At Decatur—With Main line Illinois Central R. R. for Dubuque, Cairo, and all intermediate points.
At Springfield—With St. Louis, Alton & Chicago R. R. for St. Louis, Alton, Bloomington, &c.
At Naples—With Illinois River packets for Quincy, Hannibal, St. Joseph, &c.

TICKETS may be obtained at all the principal Ticket Offices East and West.

No Train East from Springfield Saturday Nights.

Trains leave Springfield Sunday nights and all others except Saturday night at 8:30 p.m.

GEO. WATSON, Supt.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO
RAILROAD.

TO PITTSBURGH, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA Baltimore and Washington City, with but one change of cars to Pittsburg, connecting directly with all trains on the great

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD,

to New York Philadelphia Baltimore and Washington city; and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c.

Merchants, by taking this route, will have the advantage of all the eastern markets at no additional cost.

Baggage checked through to Pittsburg.

Passengers for New York and Philadelphia, will have their baggage checked on the cars, which is equivalent to checking through to the above points.

Trains leave Michigan Southern depot, as follows:
6 A M—Morning Express, daily, Sundays excepted.
8:45 P M—Night Express, daily, Sundays excepted.

Running through to Pittsburg with but one change of cars.

Connecting at Crestline to Cleveland & Lakeshore R. R., to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all interior towns of New England, via New York Central and New York & Erie Railroad. Also south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia.

The above trains connect at Forum with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati.

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Passengers bound east will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States.

Passengers arriving at Chicago on any of the roads will find attentive check agents at the depots, to receive check and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburg and Chicago cars.

Tickets for sale at all the principal ticket offices in the West, and at Company's office, No. 30 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, or at the depot on Van Buren st., Chicago.

Be particular to ask for tickets by Fort Wayne.

DAN'L W. BOSS, Gen'l Agent, Chicago.
JAS. H. MOORE, Gen'l Sup's.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Waine & Chicago R. R. Co., having effected an arrangement with the Pennsylvania Central R. R. Co., for the transportation of through freights, property can now be shipped by this line between Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston, with promptness and dispatch. Contracts can be made at the following offices:

No. 2 Astor House, } New York.
No. 1 S Williams st., }
No. 8 Bathing Place, }
No 54 Kilby street, Boston.
No 3 Dock street, Philadelphia.
Depot North street, Philadelphia.
Depot Twelfth street, corner of Canal street Chicago.

Mark packages via P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.

For further information, &c, apply to
JAS. W. MUSSON, Fr't Agent, Chicago.
JNO. S. HOUSSON, Gen'l Ag't, Pittsburg.